IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA

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W. A. DREW EDMONDSON, in his )
capacity as ATTORNEY GENERAL )
OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA and )
OKLAHOMA SECRETARY OF THE
ENVIRONMENT C. MILES TOLBERT,)
in his capacity as the
TRUSTEE FOR NATURAL RESOURCES)
FOR THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA,
            Plaintiff,
                             )4:05-CV-00329-TCK-SAJ
VS.
TYSON FOODS, INC., et al,
            Defendants.
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THE VIDEOTAPED DEPOSITION OF

TOMMY DANIEL, PhD, produced as a witness on behalf of the Plaintiff in the above styled and numbered cause, taken on the 26th day of November, 2007, in the City of Fayetteville, County of Washington, State of Arkansas, before me, Lisa A. Steinmeyer, a Certified Shorthand Reporter, duly certified under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Oklahoma.

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1	articles that you've authored or co-authored	bio ag engineering, and we got a couple of grants,
2	available at any place?	and I think we published something in '91 or '92 on
3	A Yes.	bacteria. Very limited work.
4	Q So if we post deposition can obtain one from	_
5	you, that would be okay? 09:12AM	Q Do you do any work in the bacteria area today? A No. 09:15AM
6		
7		Q Are you familiar with the Arkansas Water Resource Center?
8	deposition when I hand you an original exhibit, I'll	
9	ask you just to keep it in a pile in front of you	Q Can you tell the court what you know it to be
10	and we can refer back and forth to it and the court 09:12AM	or what it does? 09:15AM
11	reporter will pick it up afterward. Let's talk a	A I think again, this is what my
12	little bit about your employment history then.	interpretation is. Basically it's a center which is
13	Prior to 1989 when you went with the University of	common to all undergrad universities that receive
14	Arkansas, what was your employment history?	federal funding for grants and promotion of
15	A From 1972 to '89 I worked for the University 09:12AM	protection of water resources and inventorying of 09:16AM
16	of Arkansas Wisconsin Department of Soils in	water resources.
17	basically the same position I'm in today. That's	Q Do you participate with AWRC in securing
18	water quality and runoff, mostly dealing with	grants or participating in projects resulting from
19	dairies. Q Okay. So as soon as you completed your 09:13AM	grants? A I did. We did at the time. Their funds have 09:16AM
20		
21 22	studies at University of Wisconsin, you were employed by them?	been diminished fairly significantly and they channeled their grants to young folks that need to
23	A Correct.	start and not that this is their funding is
24	Q Have there been any other positions of	limited.
25	employment besides University of Wisconsin and the 09:13AM	
49	10	Q Okay. Do you know whether or not it receives 09:16AM
	10	12
1	University of Arkansas then for you?	funding from the poultry industry in doing any of
1 2	University of Arkansas then for you? A Not after the PhD.	funding from the poultry industry in doing any of its work or studies?
2	A Not after the PhD.	its work or studies?
2	A Not after the PhD. Q All right. Before your PhD, were there	its work or studies? A Not to my knowledge, no.
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1	in order to make a Record, which can be reviewed at	the University of Tulsa in 2005. Do you recall that
2	a later date by the court you will go ahead and	meeting?
3	try to answer the question, if you would.	A Yes, sir.
4	A Would you state it again, please?	Q And were you paid for your services in
5	Q I'll try to do that. Does AWRC to your 09:18AM	attending that function? 09:20AM
6	knowledge present programs geared for the poultry	A No. I haven't taken any money nor we've
7	industry on dealing with defects in that industry on	all made a point of not doing that because of the
8	water quality?	questions you're asking.
9	MR. McDANIEL: Object to the form.	Q And do you know whether or not the University
10	A The way I interpret your question, no. Their 09:18AM	received any compensation for your appearances? 09:20AM
11	responsibility is to present information, the	A Not to my knowledge, no.
12	science, not prejudice towards production or	Q I want to go through a list of associations or
13	environment but just to basically state the facts.	companies or federations, if you will, and ask you
14	Q Okay, but in stating those facts, do they put	if you know about them and what you know about them
15	on programs based upon those facts 09:18AM	briefly. Are you familiar with an association 09:21AM
16	A Yes.	called the Southeastern Poultry & Egg Association,
17	Q that might be beneficial, useful or	now referred to as the U. S. Poultry & Egg
18	available to the poultry industry?	Association?
19	A Yes, of course, they do. If they put on	A Yes, sir.
20	symposia that relate and they have in the past 09:19AM	Q Tell me what you know about that association. 09:21AM
21	related directly to the water quality issues, yes.	
22		A It's my understanding that they are a method of funding or from my standpoint of funding research
23	Q Okay. A But, again, it is designed to provide	that may be of interest to the industry.
24		· · ·
25	information, not to support	Q In the past, and I think we'll come in to look at a paper, but they've funded some work that you 09:21AM
49	Q I understand. 09:19AM	at a paper, but they've funded some work that you 09:21AM 16
	14	10
1	A one way or the other.	did years ago, did they not?
2	Q That's my point. They're reporting	A Yes, with Dwayne Edwards, yes.
3	information; they're reporting facts or science,	Q Okay. Are you familiar with the symposium
4	which could have beneficial needs or uses for the	referred to as the National Poultry Waste Symposium
5	poultry industry or other industries that might 09:19AM	that's held every other year? 09:21AM
6	affect water quality; is that a fair statement?	A Yes.
7	A Yes.	Q Have you attended one or more of those
8	Q Have you ever contracted your services to a	symposia?
9	poultry integrator defendant or let me ask you this:	A Yes. I attended one when it was here in
10	I'll use the term poultry integrated company. Do 09:19AM	Springfield Springdale. I can't remember the 09:22AM
11	you understand what that may be?	date. It was I think in the fall of '96, '97.
12	A Yes.	Q And did you present papers at that symposium?
13	Q Okay. So it would refer to someone like a	A I did.
14	Tyson or Simmons or George's or Peterson; do you	Q Is that the only one you attended?
15	understand that? 09:19AM	A That's right, yes, sir. I have no idea. I 09:22AM
16	A Yes, sir.	can't remember what the presentation was. Yes.
17	Q Okay, thank you. Have you been have you	Q The National Poultry Federation, do you have
18	consulted with or contracted your services to any	any familiarity or knowledge of that federation?
19	poultry integrated defendant in the last ten years?	A Vaguely. I really couldn't I just know it
20	A No. 09:20AM	exists. 09:22AM
21	Q So we're clear on the Record, have you been	Q All right. They've never funded any of your
22	retained as an expert by any poultry integrator	work or studies?
23	defendant in this case?	A No.
24	A No.	Q The National Chicken Council, are you familiar
25	Q Okay. You attended a scientific meeting at 09:20AM	with that group or organization? 09:22AM
25	Q Okay. You attended a scientific meeting at 09:20AM	with that group or organization? 09:22AM

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1	A Not really, no.	Q Were there any poultry industry
2	Q The National Turkey Federation, are you	representatives participating in that study, if you
3	familiar with that group?	recall?
4	A No.	A No. I think that was funded directly from
5	Q The Governor Clinton animal task force that 09:22AM	Arkansas Natural Resources Commission. 09:25AM
6	was conducted in Arkansas, are you familiar with	Q The areas you would study the runoff, would
7	that?	that be from public lands or would it be from
8	A Yes. That was going on about the time Dwayne	private lands?
9	and I started off.	A Private lands. It would take a watershed, you
10	Q And did you participate in that in any way? 09:23AM	know, a watershed of Moores Creek. 09:25AM
11	A No.	Q And that, I assume, required the cooperation
12	Q Directly or indirectly you did not	of various poultry farmers and growers?
13	participate?	A Yes.
14	A No. I think the University had Lionel Barton	Q Do you know whether or not the poultry
15	as the representative, and he pretty much did it on 09:23AM	integrators became involved in order to see that 09:25AM
16	his own.	that cooperation was provided for the study?
17	Q Are you familiar with a AWRC, Arkansas Water	A Not to my knowledge. I think we worked with
18	Resource Commission focus on phosphorus done in	the county extension folks, and that's basically
19	1993?	what we do, we work with the county extension. We
20	A Yes. 09:23AM	actually was hired they hired an individual 09:26AM
21	Q Did you participate in that I'm not sure	specifically for that, Billy Moore, and he worked
22	whether it's a symposium or exactly how that came	with the growers, and we worked with Billy.
23	about, but there was a publication that arose from	Q The results of that study were published;
24	that?	correct?
25	A Surely I did. I mean, yes. I can't tell you 09:23AM	A Yes. 09:26AM
	18	20
1	the details but surely I did. Is that the one that	Q And once they were published, they were
2	the book came out afterwards; is that the one you	available to the public?
3	are referring to?	A Yes.
4	Q I'm not sure which book you are referring to	Q And, likewise, they could have been available
5	but they did publish a document called focus on 09:24AM	to any of the poultry integrator defendants; true? 09:26AM
6	phosphorus in 1993.	A Yes.
7	A I think that's the book.	Q Do you know whether or not they had poultry
8	Q Okay. Are you familiar with a study referred	any poultry integrator had knowledge of the fact
9	to as the Moores Creek study?	that the study was being conducted?
10	A Yes. 09:24AM	MR. McDANIEL: Object to the form. 09:26AM
11	Q Did you participate or assist in that study?	A I really don't know. I would assume they did
12	A Dwayne Edwards was the lead PI on it and I did	because we had we had public meetings. I would
13	participate.	assume they did. I don't know.
14	Q What did it study or what was the objectives	Q Okay. The next one I want to ask you about is
15	of that study? 09:24AM	called the Beatty Branch Creek study. Are you 09:27AM
16	A The objective of that study was to look at	familiar with that study?
17	watersheds in Moores Creek and measure edge of field	A I think that was part of the Moores Creek.
18	runoff and look at the effect of BMPs. Just a side	Q All right. The next thing I want to ask you
19	comment, I was very skeptical about that project to	about generally is are you familiar with the
20	begin with because you are monitoring natural 09:24AM	Arkansas phosphorus index? 09:27AM
21	runoff. I was involved in a project in Wisconsin,	A Yes.
22	an EPA project, and it was it's just very	Q And tell me what involvement you have with
23	difficult to monitor edge of field runoff, but	that, if any. When I say have, or past tense have
24	luckily we got the runoff and we got the rainfall	had.
25	and it worked. 09:25AM	A It's being redone now, and the generally 09:27AM
	19	21

1	the way these process works is that the bare with	Q When you said earlier that the API, the
2	me. The index concept was developed in like '90,	Arkansas phosphorus index, was being redone, who is
3	and a framework was set up for as an example of the	working on that, if you know?
4	index by Lemunyon and Gilbert, and then the states	A Well, it's a group of the folks, again,
5	were charged with going back and developing their 09:28AM	including the Arkansas Natural Resources 09:31AM
6	own index to fit their local conditions, and that's	Conservation Service, that's federal, the state
7	basically what occurred in every instance or in most	Arkansas commission. There's University folks, the
8	instances the states would get all the people	extension. Generally anyone that has expertise in
9	involved, the agencies, the scientists and start	the area.
10	working on an index. 09:28AM	Q Is do you contemplate that your current 09:31AM
11	Q Did you participate directly in that work for	work that you're doing with quantifying background
12	the State of Arkansas and its phosphorus index?	and edge of field work at Savoy to be utilized for
13	A Yes, to a degree, yes.	part of the redoing, if you will, of the phosphorus
14	Q Tell me what your participation or involvement	index?
15	or contribution was. 09:28AM	A It could if we were to get some runoff. We're 09:31AM
16	A Well, I mean Dwayne Edwards and I had	having the same problems. We're not getting runoff.
17	published quite a bit of work at that time relating	Q Not enough rain?
18	to runoff and chicken litter and swine, and it was	A It's dry. We're about seven inches below
19	use of that or the use of that information.	normal.
20	Q When you say the use of that information, 09:29AM	Q Is there any other projects are there any 09:32AM
21	would they have used that which was published or did	other projects that you're working on besides the
22	they secure raw data and organize, use it in a	one you just described?
23	different manner, if you know?	A Well, we have some good ideas but sometimes
24	A Generally what is done is just, for	they don't get funded. I just talked to Pinion, our
25	instance, I think Jeff Nichols and I published some 09:29AM	soybean breeder, and we've been trying to get a 09:32AM
	22	24
	1	
1	work on incorporating litter and not incorporating	project funded where he's breeding low phytic acid
2	it, and it would be that information put into an	soybeans that's ultimately best management practice.
3	index and like formulating the risk factors in	Didn't get funded. He was thinking about going back
4	application, land application.	to the Southeastern Poultry Federation, but nothing of any substance. 09:32AM
5 6	Q When you say incorporating litter, are you 09:29AM] · · · • • • · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
7	talking about land incorporation or	
8	A Yes, excuse me, yes. Q Actual like tilling it in, that sort of thing?	project that you are working on, edge of field and experiments at Savoy, to be completed?
9	Q Actual like tilling it in, that sort of thing? A Yes.	A We'll be done by September of '08.
10	Q Okay. Tell the court, if you would, what 09:29AM	Q After it's done, how long does it take before 09:32AM
11	areas you may be working on currently or any studies	that material would be published?
12	you might be conducting.	A If we get anything out of it, it would be
13	A We are we are looking at, again, back to	you know, you would submit it. It would probably
14	evaluating edge of field runoff, and we have a	take at least two years but I think that information
15	watershed project that we are conducting that's 09:30AM	is available, public record. 09:33AM
16	funded by the Arkansas Water Resources Commission	Q So the information that might result in the
17	and it's just looking at, again, trying to quantify	publication is still available publicly?
18	what may be natural background levels, what are some	A Sure, sure.
19	of the effects of haying and grazing, that sort of	Q I'm going to change and talk about some
20	stuff. 09:30AM	different subject matters, and I've noticed in 09:33AM
21	Q Is there an area in which you are doing that	several of your articles you've talked about common
22	work geographically?	practices in the poultry industry, and I'd like to
23	A Yes. It's on the University of Arkansas	ask you what have you done to educate yourself about
24	experiment station farms in Savoy and out on	the traditional methods of poultry farming, poultry
25	Weddington Road. 09:30AM	growing? 09:33AM
	23	25
	43	۷۵

1	A I've mostly talked to growers that are	have any discussions or meetings with any of the
2	involved in the day-to-day operation.	integrator representatives as opposed to the
3	Q Did any of talking to growers, does that	growers?
4	involve solely within the state of Arkansas or was	A Surely we did. I remember we used to work
5	it elsewhere, too, that you did that work? 09:34AM	with – a bit with Claude Rutherford and, yes, I 09:36AM
6	A Well, I would say probably other places. We	would say as convenient.
7	would go to conferences. We might talk to the	Q Was Claude Rutherford at the symposium, the
8	extension specialists for poultry in Georgia or	National Waste Symposium that you also presented at;
9	Alabama.	do you recall; was that the same period or it might
10	Q Poultry is pretty big in the Georgia area, is 09:34AM	have been a different 09:37AM
11	it not, and Alabama?	A I would think it is the same period but I'm
12	A Yeah, yes.	not sure about that.
13	Q Over what period of time would you say that	Q I'm going to change subjects on you again and
14	you've conducted this kind of survey or discussions	ask you if you are familiar with a gentleman by the
15	with growers involving their practices? 09:34AM	name of Martin Maner? 09:37AM
16	A Well, it's been ongoing since August of '89	A Yes.
17	and, you know, that changes.	Q How long have you known Mr. Maner? Let me ask
18	Q Sometimes more often than not? I mean when	you, have you known Mr. Maner personally?
19	you say changes, you might be more involved doing it	A Yes. I've known of him probably fairly soon
20	than other times? 09:34AM	after we came here. He was the DEQ rep in this 09:37AM
21	A No. I mean the practices do change and you	region and then went to Little Rock and then moved
22	have to try and keep up.	up within his agency.
23	Q Let me ask you then about the practice of	Q And so when you say when you first came here,
24	removing the poultry waste and litter from the barn.	we're talking about was it the early '80's?
25	What generally has been the practice of dealing with 09:35AM	A '89, August of '89. 09:37AM
	26	28
1	that poultry waste generated at the barn?	Q All right, and how did you come to know him or
2	A It's generally cleaned out once a year.	associate at any time with him?
3	Q When it's cleaned out, what usually becomes of	A Well, it's kind of like a good professional
4	it?	with a bad professional. You need to know who the
5	A It's land applied. 09:35AM	stakeholders are, and DEQ certainly is a stakeholder 09:38AM
6	Q And when you say land applied, it's spread on	in this whole issue, and during the process I think
7	land. It's my understanding it's generally not	he was a permit writer when he was here in this
8	incorporated when it's spread; is that true?	region, and my past grad student was a permit
9	A It is not incorporated at the present time	writer, so we just need to know what they need and
10	generally, common practice. 09:35AM	how best we can play a role in what they do. 09:38AM
11	Q And that's been the common practice in the	Q And those permits would be water permits or
12	past; correct?	discharge permits?
13	A Yes.	A Yeah, particularly for in this case would be
14	Q Based on your experience and knowledge, how	for swine operations that were liquid.
15	long has spreading poultry waste when it's removed 09:35AM	Q In your working with him, around him and with 09:38AM
16	from the barns been done by the poultry growers?	others in the industry, can you describe what
17	A Well, certainly to my knowledge since '89, and	reputation Mr. Maner has in the industry of water
18	I'm told that it's occurred prior to that as a	quality?
19	fertilizer for the pasture and also been told that	A Well, seems to me I mean I always had a lot
20	prior to that, the soils were very infertile, and 09:36AM	of respect for him. He was always a straight 09:39AM
21	this was a good practice that the growers liked and	shooter. When he had to very credible.
22	that's how the cow-calf operation became so	Q Let me hand you what's been marked as Exhibit
23	prevalent in northwest Arkansas.	No. 2 and go ahead and take a minute to look at that
24	Q In your educating yourself with regard to	and I'll ask you whether or not you've seen this before. 09:39AM
25	common practice in the poultry industry, did you 09:36AM	
	27	29

1	A It doesn't ring a bell. It doesn't mean I	County. You can go to any particular field. The
2	haven't seen it but not that I know of.	counties have been mapped. You can identify that
3	Q It's dated March of 1988, so it has some age	you can tell what soil is right here and then decide
4	to it.	go to that manual and decide and tell whether
5	A Yeah. I didn't get here until 1989. 09:40AM	it's well drained or non-well drained. 09:42AM
6	Q Right. I'm going to ask you about a couple of	Q In fact, many times you'll let me ask you
7	statements. This is a document authored by Mr.	this: Are you familiar with animal waste management
8	Maner and I'll ask you about a couple of statements	plans?
9	he makes in this time frame and see if you have an	A Yes, or nutrient management.
10	opinion about them. In the second paragraph it 09:40AM	Q Nutrient management plans is another term you 09:42AM use?
11	leads off with the first sentence in that paragraph,	
12 13	Benton and part of Washington County are largely	A Yes. Q Have you seen those that show the soil
14	underlain by fractured limestone of the Boone	characteristics within the plan and describe the
15	Formation. Is that a true statement as far as you know? 09:40AM	nature of those soils? 09:42AM
16	A I'm not a geologist but I've heard that stated	A I have seen the plans. I assume they would
17	before.	describe the soils. I wouldn't
18	Q Are you familiar with what kind of soils are	Q Don't remember off
19	in that Boone Formation?	A Don't remember, no.
20	A I should be. Generally, yes. 09:40AM	Q Okay. Mr. Maner in the same paragraph goes on 09:43AM
21	Q Are those he says here the soils overlying	to say, because of these features, the ones we've
22	the Boone are moderately to excessively well	just discussed, rainfall percolates readily through
23	drained. Is that your understanding?	the soil and into the shallow groundwater aquifer.
24	A I would guess that's probably right, yes. I	That's infiltration that you described in your
25	mean that's a pretty broad statement, and you can 09:41AM	testimony earlier. Is that essentially what we're 09:43AM
	30	32
1 2	find out by going to the soil survey. For each soil like a Captina, it could say well drained.	talking about here? A That's what he says, yes.
3	Q And so identify the name of the soil?	Q All right. He there goes on to say,
4	A Uh-huh.	therefore, soluble materials placed on the surface
5	Q And see its characteristics? 09:41AM	enter the groundwater with relative ease. Again, 09:43AM
6	A There would be lots of different soils in	what he's saying here, and correct me if I'm wrong,
7	those formations.	it's the infiltration that goes from the surface
8	Q Correct. When it says well drained, what does	into the groundwater. That groundwater is water
9	that mean in soil terms?	that is essentially below the ground in some kind of
10	A To me it would mean that as opposed to a soil 09:41AM	alluvial or some other formation; is that a fair 09:43AM
11	let's say in the Delta region of Stuttgart, which	statement? MR_McDANIEL: Object to form
12 13	would receive an inch of rainfall, maybe 90 percent of it would run off, and one on the Captina on a	MR. McDANIEL: Object to form. MR. GEORGE: Object to the form.
14	well drained soil, you would have infiltration and	MR. McDANIEL: Can we have a stipulation
15	less runoff. 09:41AM	that objection by one defendant is good as to all 09:44AM
16	Q Is leaching another term for what you just	defendants?
17	said, infiltration?	MR. GARREN: Yeah.
18	A Yes, could be.	MR. McDANIEL: Okay.
19	Q And Captina, that's a soil type	MR. BULLOCK: That way they don't have to
20	A Yes.	sing in harmony. 09:44AM
21	Q that's been characterized, and that's one	MR. McDANIEL: We may sing in harmony, but
22	of those type in this area, Benton and Washington	it will alleviate other counsel feeling the need to
23	County; is that true?	have to join on the Record.
24	A I'm assuming, yes. Just let me make sure.	A Would you restate that, sir?
25	There's soil surveys of Benton and Washington 09:42AM	Q I'll try to. The last sentence of this 09:44AM
	31	33

paragraph where he says, therefore, soluble	A We know it to be true to some extent. I think
materials placed on the surface enter the	Ken Steele in the Water Resources Center did a study
groundwater with relative ease, and what I'm trying	very hard to prove did a study where he looked
to establish is that first, let me ask you this:	at areas that were pristine and areas that were
What is meant by the term groundwater as you might 09	9:44AM impacted by land application of litter and showed an 09:47AM
understand it in this sentence?	increase of nitrate in the well water of two to
A Well, when I say groundwater, I think of the	three part per million, below the ten part per
actual depth of which there is permanent water.	million limit.
Like you drill a well and that's the groundwater.	Q Let me hand you another article.
Apparently you will hit perched groundwater, perched 09:	44AM A re we through with that one? 09:48AM
situations in these soils up here. I would say	Q Yeah. We'll probably come back to it.
that, you know, there's a lot of data that's gone on	A Sure.
since '89. That's 20 years. Overall I would say	Q In the meantime, I want to talk about this one
Mr. Maner's statement there is true, but it's not	that's Exhibit 3 on the same subject. This is a
a it is not a straight conduit. There are many 09:45AM	document that shows you and D. R. Edwards that's 09:48AM
things that happen with compounds they put on the	Dwayne Edwards again; is that correct?
surface and as they move through the soil profile,	A Yes, sir.
there's absorption, adsorption, that sort of thing,	Q Published through the Arkansas Water Resource
and it's not like you put out Atrazine on the	Center. Do you know I think this was published
surface and you're going to see Atrazine, a 09:45AN	June of '91 I see on the second page. 09:48AM
herbicide, in the groundwater at high concentrations	A Uh-huh.
as you had put them out.	Q If you look at Page 6 of the document, which
Q Okay. That's not something he's talking about	is the introduction, about halfway down on the
in this paper apparently?	right-hand side of the paragraph it starts, the
A No, no. Sorry. Soluble put out phosphorus, 09:45	AM potential for water quality degradation from 09:49AM
34	36
same thing. As a matter of fact, I would say	eutrophying nutrients, parens, nitrogen and
probably in terms of phosphorus, that would be an	phosphorus, end of parens, oxygen-demanding
over simplification of what would happen to	materials, parens, organic carbon, end of parens,
phosphorus.	pesticides and selected metals is particularly high,
1 ^	:46AM especially in areas such as northwest Arkansas where 09:49A
when applied to the surface in this area that we're	shallow, cherty soils and karstic geology greatly
talking about can and generally will enter the	increase interaction between surface and
groundwater in some form, does it not?	groundwater. This is essentially what we're talking
MR. GEORGE: Object to the form.	about, is it not?
<u> </u>	46AM A Uh-huh. 09:49AM
	Q Is the cherty soil, is that a description
· ·	
A I think that is an over simplification. I	different than Captina or is that a generalized
A I think that is an over simplification. I think that if you picked another soluble	different than Captina or is that a generalized description, if you would?
A I think that is an over simplification. I think that if you picked another soluble nutrient, that would be the case, but phosphorus is	description, if you would?
A I think that is an over simplification. I think that — if you picked another soluble nutrient, that would be the case, but phosphorus is very unlikely to enter the groundwater. All the	description, if you would? A I think most of the soils we see here would be
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A I think that is an over simplification. I think that — if you picked another soluble nutrient, that would be the case, but phosphorus is very unlikely to enter the groundwater. All the data we see is the phosphorus content in actual 09:4	description, if you would? A I think most of the soils we see here would be called cherty. I don't know what the NRCS calls it, 09:50AM
A I think that is an over simplification. I think that — if you picked another soluble nutrient, that would be the case, but phosphorus is very unlikely to enter the groundwater. All the data we see is the phosphorus content in actual groundwater, you can't — you really can't say it's	description, if you would? A I think most of the soils we see here would be called cherty. I don't know what the NRCS calls it, but basically it's got rocks in it. That's why you
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		l l
1	same today?	Q And phosphorus in those areas might in fact
2	A We've done quite a bit of work on the	get to the groundwater more readily as a result of
3	groundwater not the groundwater, the movement of	that structure?
4	solids through the bathyl zone, and that's the area	A Yes. Well, they will get to that tile drain.
5	between the surface and where there's actual 09:51AM	Q Yes, sir. 09:54AM
6	groundwater, and I think this Exhibit 3 may have	A But generally phosphorus is not thought of as
7	been in support of the project that we that	being a major contaminant of surface water and,
8	Dwayne and I had with national funding, looking at	again, there are instances, the Delmarva Peninsula,
9	when you apply the material on the surface, what are	places like that where that does occur.
10	you going to see, and I would say it is modified to 09:51AM	•
		•
11	some extent, modified to the to put it in	goes back some time, doesn't it? Do you recall when
12	context, you certainly will see movement of the	that first became aware in academia about those
13	soluble compounds like nitrate chloride, and we were	issues? I'm testing you here. If you don't
14	able to see those at various depths in the soil	remember, that's fine. It's documented. We know,
15	profile. I forget what the nitrate content was but 09:52AM	do we not? 09:54AM
16	I'd say it's not a pipe to the groundwater.	A Yes. I think Tom Simms and others probably in
17	Q Let me ask you this: When you said the term	the late, early to '90's early '90's documented
18	materials are applied, you're talking about fecal	that. I mean when you have groundwater surfacing on
19	waste material; correct?	the surface of the soil in wet conditions, you're
20	A The litter or any material that's applied. 09:52AM	going to you got some problems. 09:55AM
21	Q And when you say litter, do you mean the	Q I'm going to go back to Mr. Maner's article
22	feces, urine and bedding material that's associated	again or paper there and ask you a few more things.
23	with it	First off, are you aware of any literature or
24	A Yes.	studies calculating the nitrogen or phosphorus
25	Q in a growing barn? 09:52AM	loading to either or both of these Arkansas 09:55AM
	38	40
-	A . V	Walinday I Buday 9
1 2	A Yes.	counties, Washington and Benton?
3	Q And as one of the materials that passes	A Let me see if I understand your question.
	through, is soluble phosphorus one of those	
	motoriolo?	You're asking if I know what the application rate
4	materials?	is?
4 5	A Soluble phosphorus is a potential material 09:52AM	is? Q No, no. Are you just aware, are there studies 09:55AM
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1	me know and we'll talk about it.	one, '87.
2	A Okay. This evaluation indicates that	Q All right. Let me ask you, the last sentence
3	approximately 30 million pounds of manure were	of that paragraph reads, correlation of nutrients
4	excreted daily in the two county areas. Of this,	with sodium and chloride concentrations in water
5	about 250,000 257,000 pounds per day were 09:56AM	samples suggested the nitrate source is animal waste 09:59AM
6	nitrogen and 87,400 pounds per day were phosphorus.	as opposed to commercial fertilizer. Do you believe
7	In terms of the human population equivalent, based	that is that's a true statement, you can do that?
8	on typical domestic wastewater values, these values	A It's out of my area.
9	were equal to a population of 8 million people.	Q If you don't know
10	Since production has been expanded, current rates 09:57AM	A It's circumstantial, you know, it's 09:59AM
11	are expected to be higher.	circumstantial.
12	Q Now, are you familiar with any information	Q Do you know whether or not nitrates are
13	that would contradict the statement made in this	significantly higher in areas receiving animal waste
14	paragraph?	to the land?
15	MR. McDANIEL: Object to the form. 09:57AM	A I think about the only study that really 10:00AM
16	A Not to my knowledge, but let me just make a	showed that was Ken Steele's publication. This may
17		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	comment on that. When we're in essence, you see	be the one that showed that it was like in
18 19	these extrapolations from this particular waste to a	background levels, springs was one part per million
	human population. Generally what we're treating	nitrate and areas that were identified as land
20	human population for are BODs and CO biologic 09:57AM	applying areas were one to two parts per million. 10:00AM
21	oxygen demand and different parameters, and	Q Greater?
22	unfortunately phosphorus is a part of that. It's	A Yes.
23	not why you are treating it, though. It may be now	Q Yes, sir, thank you. We've got a warning here
24	but it's not then, but generally I think you can	of a tape running out and this is probably a good
25	make those extrapolations but they're done based on, 09:57AM 42	place to stop. We'll take a five-minute break or 10:00AM 4 4
	12	11
1	vou know, on	whatever and let him change the tape and come back.
1 2	you know, on O I'll ask you to look now then at Page 3 of	whatever and let him change the tape and come back. VIDEOGRAPHER: We're now off the Record.
1 2 3	Q I'll ask you to look now then at Page 3 of	
2	Q I'll ask you to look now then at Page 3 of this document under the water quality effects	VIDEOGRAPHER: We're now off the Record. The time is 10:01 a.m.
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_		
1	increased the concern about disposing of poultry	pathogenic microorganisms you're referring to here
2	waste with respect to non-point source pollution.	are those such as E. coli and fecal coliform. Those
3	Let me ask you, to your knowledge does that include	type of organisms are found in poultry waste, are
4	the area of northwest Arkansas and northeast	they not?
5	Oklahoma? 10:13AM	A Yes. 10:16AM
6	A Yes.	Q This goes on to say in the very last sentence
7	Q You're familiar, I assume, are you not, with	in that column, since the agronomic value of poultry
8	the Illinois River watershed and its general	litter is well known and has been thoroughly
9	boundaries?	documented in numerous publications, the main issues
10	A Yes. 10:13AM	addressed in this paper are environmental rather 10:16AM
11	Q This document also says that nitrate leaching	than agronomic, and you cite some other people there
12	into the groundwater, non-point source phosphorus	who have documented the agronomic value of poultry
13	runoff into surface water bodies and release of	litter. Can you tell the court what you mean by
14	pathogenic microorganisms are three of the main	that, what its agronomic value is?
15	problems encountered with improper management of 10:13AM	A Poultry litter, as you described it earlier, 10:16AM
16	this resource. The reference to resource there is	is an excellent fertilizer. It has a very low
17	the poultry litter or waste being land applied, is	seed-in ratio. It has a high amount of organic
18	it not?	matter. It's excellent fertilizer.
19	A Yes. O Is that still your opinion today? 10:14AM	Q These reports that are I'm sorry, the
20 21		authors of reports that supposedly document this in 10:17AM
22	A Let's see. It's pretty close. The text is	your publication don't have a date on them. What
23	where? O It's further down in that same paragraph.	period of time are we talking about that this is
24	It's further down in that same paragraph. Okay. Nitrate leaching into the groundwater,	well known and well documented; can you give me a
25		rough estimate? A Certainly. 10:17AM
23	non-point source phosphorous runoff into surface 10:14AM 46	48
	10	40
1	release of pathogenic microorganisms I would	Q This was published in '95, the one we are
2	think so, yes.	looking at, Exhibit 4.
3	Q Tell the court, if you would, what you mean by	A Let's take one there. Wilkinson was '79 and
4	pathogenic microorganisms.	'90. I mean these are doesn't take a rocket
5	A Well, I think what I think is implied there 10:14AM	scientist to figure out this is good fertilizer. 10:17AM
6	is those organisms that again, I'm not a	When you put it out, it's obvious where you put
7	microbiologist Escherichia coli and fecal	litter and where you haven't.
8	coliform and those sort of organisms.	Q At Page 322 you point out that litter is
9	Q Are those organisms known to create risk to	removed after five grow-outs and that it says
10	the environment? 10:15AM	currently litter is removed after five grow-outs, 10:18AM
11	MR. McDANIEL: Object to the form.	which is once a year. Upon removal, this material
12	A Again, I'm not a microbiologist, but my	may be directly land applied or temporarily stored.
13	understanding that like swimming I don't know	Let me ask you this: Do you know whether or not
14	sometimes it's banned in Beaver Lake and some of the	once it's removed, that the poultry waste, poultry
15	water bodies, and it's due to the presence of these 10:15AM	litter has any use in the growing of the poultry 10:18AM
16	organisms.	thereafter?
17	Q The ones you just described, E. coli and fecal	A Not to my knowledge, no.
18	coliform and maybe others?	Q That's in part why it's being spread on the
19	A And probably others. It again difficult to	land, is it not?
20	show cause and effect. You know, our microbiologist 10:15AM	A Yes. 10:18AM
21		
21	tells us that many times these result from geese,	Q Under the heading land application manure, you
22	tells us that many times these result from geese, wildlife.	talk about except for small amounts of poultry
22 23	wildlife. Q And I'm not asking about the sourcing of this.	talk about except for small amounts of poultry manure used in animal feed, the major portion,
22 23 24	wildlife. Q And I'm not asking about the sourcing of this. A Excuse me.	talk about except for small amounts of poultry manure used in animal feed, the major portion, greater than 90 percent, is applied to agricultural
22 23	wildlife. Q And I'm not asking about the sourcing of this.	talk about except for small amounts of poultry manure used in animal feed, the major portion,

1	talked about earlier; is that correct?	Q Yes, and then would it would that term
2	A Of land applying it?	poultry litter or poultry waste refer to that
3	Q Yes, sir.	produced by poults?
4	A Yes. Go ahead.	A If it has bedding and yes.
5	Q And when you're talking about it in this 10:19AM	Q And, likewise, would that term poultry waste 10:21AM
6	article, are you referencing a specific area or is	or poultry litter include turkeys?
7	that just generally true?	A Yes.
8	A I think we're implying that it's generally	Q In the second column of this same page at the
9	true nationwide, not only for litter but for the	top of the first paragraph, I'll read it so you can
10	animal waste. 10:19AM	find it. It says, runoff of dissolved P that 10:22AM
11	Q All right.	means phosphorus, does it not?
12	A And I will point out that using poultry manure	A Yes.
13	as animal feed is no longer practiced.	Q From fields receiving poultry litter can occur
14	Q Okay. It was tried and used for a while,	even when best management practices, BMPs, are
15	wasn't it? 10:19AM	utilized. Is that still your opinion today? 10:22AM
16	A Apparently.	A You will yes.
17	Q All right. You go on to say in the same	Q Okay. I can finish that paragraph so it
18	article at the same place, this application,	brings it into context. It says this is because
19	referring to the land application of the poultry	poultry litter contains high concentrations of water
20	waste, usually occurs no more than a few miles from 10:19AM	soluble P, often in excess of 2,000 milligrams or 10:22AM
21	where it's produced. I think further down it says	kilogram to the one power. This fraction is readily
22	under transportation, it's usually restricted to six	transported in runoff water during intense rainfall
23	to twelve miles. Did you gain that information from	events. That's essentially how you're saying
24	your discussions with those in the industry that you	phosphorus, soluble P gets into the water source.
25	talked about earlier? 10:20AM	Is that a fair statement? 10:23AM
	50	52
1	A Yes. It's generally excuse me from	MR. McDANIEL: Object to the form.
2	talking to growers. I think there have been some	A Yes. I mean if you didn't have runoff, it
3	studies, surveys done.	wouldn't water is a transport mechanism, yes.
4	Q Generally speaking can you tell me why it's	Q In this article you speak to using composting
5	limited to the six to twelve miles we're talking 10:20AM	and I would this may not be in your area, so if 10:23AM
6	about moving it?	it isn't, just tell me. Do you know how long it
7	A Well, it's some degree of a physical thing.	takes when you refer to this thermophylic zone that
8	Poultry litter is a very bulky material, bulk	is to compost and kill the microorganisms that are
9	density of about one, point one, point five, and it	within the waste; are you familiar with that at all?
10	is cost of transport. I think there's studies today 10:20AM	A I don't know all the details, but probably 10:24AM
11	that would say that litter is worth about 30 or \$40	within weeks or months.
12	and you can afford to transport it about 30 or 40	Q Okay, and but you go on to say in the
13 14	miles. O In 1995 you're reporting it was limited to as	bottom of the second column, however, composting is
14	Q In 1995 you're reporting it was limited to as much as six to twelve miles; correct? 10:21AM	probably not cost effective with respect to agricultural usage of poultry manure since it's a 10:24AM
16	A Yes.	agricultural usage of poultry manure since it's a 10:24AM time consuming, costly method resulting in an end
17	Q When you use the term poultry waste or poultry	product that is not any higher in nutrients than
18	litter in this article and others, does that include	fresh litter. Let's talk a little bit. What do you
19	the waste generated from broiler chickens?	mean by it's not any higher in nutrients than fresh
20	A Yes. 10:21AM	litter? 10:24AM
21	Q Does it include the waste generated from	A Well, basically you might alter that some
22	layers?	because what happens in composting is that you are
23	A We probably refer mostly to litter from	driving off the carbon; you are reducing the amount
24	broiler chickens and very limited layer operations.	of carbon in the decomposition process. So your
25	That's liquid material or have been. 10:21AM	analysis would be you may start with 2,000 10:24AM
-	51	
		53

pounds. After composting it may be down to 1,200	Susan Watkins. We listen to anybody.
pounds. So you are reducing the volume and the	Q All right. Did you ever have an opportunity
phosphorus is not you haven't lost any	to look at a contract that a grower may have?
phosphorus, so its concentration is going to be	A No.
higher and it will be generally higher in water 10:25AM	Q The last part of that paragraph you state, if 10:27AM
soluble P.	the integrators were to get more involved with
	manure management, it would probably be more helpful
Q And, likewise, the nitrogen will probably be less as a result of longer volatization and that	in solving any of our metal problems than
sort of thing?	governmental regulation and/or subsidies. You
	1 -
get above a certain level, it could go off, yes.	today?
Q Generally and tell me if let me just say it	A Yes.
this way: Generally poultry waste litter is applied	Q What would the involvement what do you
for its nitrogen value by farmers, is it not?	suggest would be the involvement of the poultry
MR. McDANIEL: Object to the form. 10:25AM	integrators in the manure management? 10:28AM
Q They're looking for nitrogen to grow grass; is	A Well, I think anybody in dealing with
that a fair statement?	manure, like anything else, you have to involve the
MR. McDANIEL: Object to the form.	stakeholders, not only the people that's going to be
A I would say that it is applied for its	affected but the integrators. In that context, I
nutrient value, both N and P and potassium, but 10:25AM	realize many times this is easier said than done 10:28AM
generally it had been applied to meet the nitrogen	because these are proprietary management schemes
needs of the crop. In other words, that's how the	that they use or competitive. Just like using a
rate was determined.	best management practice. Something like low phytic
Q Okay. Tell the court what you mean.	acid corn, which you may or may not be are you
A Okay.	familiar with what that means? 10:29AM
54	56
Q You sample the waste and it tells you what the	Q No.
N, P, K, nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium levels are;	A Okay. Most of the phosphorus that we get in
correct?	the feed, almost 90 percent of it, is in a form
A Right.	that's unavailable to the animal, to the monogastric
Q Do you use that then to then you know what 10:26AM	animal. It's there. The percentage-wise may be, 10:29AM
you are applying; is that a correct statement?	you know, whatever they're using, but it's not
	available to the animal. It passes directly out of
A Correct, yes.	
Q And so if you know you need from a soil sample	the through the gut into the manure. Great best
so many pounds of nitrogen, you're trying to put the	the through the gut into the manure. Great best management practices are to grow corn that is low in
so many pounds of nitrogen, you're trying to put the amount of waste that contains that amount of 10:26AM	the through the gut into the manure. Great best management practices are to grow corn that is low in that phytic acid and or use phytase, which is an 10:29AM
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1	not the case, and I think one of the best experts	some kind of harm, can't it?
2	around is the gentleman from Georgia, and I cannot	MR. McDANIEL: Object to the form.
3	think of his name, he's a South African, and	Q That's probably not a fair question because
4	basically he says it depends how you manage it.	it's so broad. Certainly the over application of
5	Q Let's go back to this statement again about 10:30AM	poultry waste can lead to risk of harm to the 10:33AM
6	manure management and getting integrators more	environment and humans; would you agree?
7	involved. Besides the example of perhaps adjusting	MR. GEORGE: Object to the form.
8	the feed to the bird, are there other areas that you	A Yes. You would have to define what is over
9	might suggest would result in manure management that	application.
10	the integrators could get involved with? 10:31AM	Q We're going to talk about that. 10:34AM
11	A Oh, I think you could you know, you could	A I bet.
12	think of several. Again, it's an issue of realizing	Q In your work in this area and certainly with
13	how competitive the industry is, knowing what's in	regard to the practices of the industry and your
14	the feed, being able to take out the phosphorus	knowledge of the Illinois River watershed, is the
15	there that's added as a result. Probably in the 10:31AM	grain that's fed to these birds, is it all grown 10:34AM
16	process of developing and implementing nutrient	within the watershed?
17	management plans, they're the ones that has the most	A No. I shouldn't say that, but my
18	contact with the growers than anyone else.	understanding is that there's absolutely minimal
19	Q Would simply removing it from land application	amount of crop land in the Illinois River watershed.
20	in this in a nutrient limited watershed be one of 10:32AM	Q So when we see corn that has phosphorus in it, 10:34AM
21	those suggested areas where integrators could be	soy that has phosphorus in it and perhaps other
22	involved?	elements of the feed, it's being brought in or
23	MR. McDANIEL: Object to the form.	imported into the watershed when being fed to these
24	A I'm not sure what you're asking me. Are you	birds, is it not?
25	saying ask me again what you are 10:32AM	A Yes. 10:34AM
23	58	60
	30	00
1	Q By controlling the waste application and	Q Back at Page 323 of the same document, in the
2	removing excess poultry litter from areas of	lower right-hand corner down near the bottom there
3	nutrient limited watersheds so that it isn't land	it says, in addition, poultry manure can provide
4	applied?	plant available nitrogen and phosphorus for several
5	MR. McDANIEL: Object to the form. 10:32AM	years after application. Tell me what that means 10:35AM
6	A That would solve the problem. That would	and how that works.
7	solve one problem.	A Okay. I would think what we are referring to
8	Q One thing I notice is that you make this	there is basically all of that material, nitrogen is
9	recommendation here. You skip over to the last page	not in available form, and over the period of so
10	of this paper at 327. That's not one of the 10:32AM	much is inorganic regulated form. Others is tied up 10:35AM
11	recommendations that you've listed at the end of	in organic matter and requires decomposition for it
12	this paper. Can you tell me why?	to be available, slow release fertilizer.
13	A What now?	Q And that was my next question. That's
14	Q The recommendation I'm referring to is that	essentially what you have is a slow release, is it
15	integrators be more involved with manure management. 10:33AM	not, of these of nitrogen and phosphorus? 10:36AM
16	If you read the recommendations on Page 327, that's	A Correct.
17	not one of them. Why would that be?	Q I think I've read in maybe some of the other
18	A Well, I mean we've looked at the litter as a	papers, and we may get to it later, it can take
19	resource, as a symbiotic relationship between the	decades to remove these elements, constituents, if
20	chicken grower and the cow-calf operation, and so we 10:33AM	there is not the removal of the crop. If the crop 10:36AM
21	and just like such, we feel like it is a resource	stays there or the cattle eat and then simply digest
22	that shouldn't be landfilled. It just needs to be	it and redeposit it, is it correct in saying that it
23	used properly.	can take it decades to remove these from the soil?
24	Q And that's my next question and, that is, the	A If you are referring to phosphorus and that
25	over application generally of anything can result in 10:33AM	phosphorus level in the soil is built up, yes. 10:36AM
	50	61
	59	ΩŢ

1 Q Okay. Let's turn to Page 324. I want to ask	A Uh-huh.
you if you have any recollection of the source of	Q And from that, a lot of source of information
your information in the statement. It's talking	is available; would you agree?
4 about composted poultry litter in the first column	A Could be, yes.
5 midway down, essentially the third paragraph, and 10:37AM	Q And in many respects papers published from the 10:40AM
6 you say it's also sold to nurseries and garden	University of Arkansas are available on the
7 stores as an organic amendment. Then you go on to	Internet, are they not?
8 say, however, at present the amounts sold in this	A True.
9 manner represent much less than 1 percent of the	Q Have you seen published papers speaking about
total litter produced. Did you in fact survey or 10:37AM	pathogens being within poultry waste? 10:40AM
obtain data to support that statement?	A Surely I have, but I can't recall them
A No. We didn't reference anything there.	specifically.
13 That's a	Q Okay. Let me ask it this way: Are you aware
Q So it's an estimate then?	of any studies that would contradict the thinking
A It's not much even now. 10:37AM	that poultry waste contains pathogens? 10:40AM
Q Even today that was going to be my next	MR. McDANIEL: Object to the form.
question. Even today, you don't see much of this	A No.
going out into a composted poultry litter sold in	(Whereupon, a discussion was held off
19 nurseries?	the Record.)
20 A Not that I know of, I mean 10:37AM	Q Bear with me a second. I want to find a quote 10:41AM
Q And when we say when you make that	here that I want to speak to you about.
statement, we're talking about the area that would	A I'll get my heart beat down a little bit.
also include the Illinois River watershed; is that	Q Okay. At Page 325, sir, at the upper
24 correct?	right-hand corner, there is a statement that says,
25 A Yes. 10:38AM	however, fecal coliform counts prior to the rise in 10:42AM
62	64
1 Q On Page 325 there is the statement that I	poultry in this state are not available. What I'd
think I referred to earlier, and that was the	like to ask you about is the statement prior to the
shallow and cherty soils and karstic geology. Do	rise in poultry. What time frame are you speaking
4 you remember our discussing about that	to when you wrote this in 1995, if you know?
5 A Yes. 10:38AM	A I apologize. I don't know what we meant 10:42AM
Q an interaction between surface and	there.
groundwater? Do you know, sir, whether or not	Q When you say rise in poultry, are you talking
bacteria can travel to the groundwater; are you familiar with that as a fact or studies that deal	about the number of birds, that they've increased?
9 familiar with that as a fact or studies that deal 10 with it? 10:39AM	A I would assume we're talking about the evolution of the industry in northwest Arkansas, 10:43AM
	evolution of the industry in northwest Arkansas, 10:43AM Georgia and so forth.
11 A 1 do not know. 12 Q Okay. If someone were to say they didn't know	Q And its rise or growth?
whether or not poultry waste contained pathogens, I	A Yes, sir.
14 know you have said it's pretty well known in your	Q All right. Let me hand you now what's marked
papers, what would what reasonable inquiry would 10:39AM	as Exhibit No. 5. This again is I apologize for 10:43AM
16 it take for someone to educate themselves to	the quality of this document but we're not going to
17 understand pathogens are contained within poultry	have to read all of it. This again is another one
18 waste?	that you co-authored with Dwayne Edwards, is it not?
MR. McDANIEL: Object to the form.	A Yes, sir.
20 MR. GEORGE: Object to the form. 10:39AM	Q And I'll note at the bottom this was published 10:43AM
21 A I would imagine that what you could do is take	in the environmental quality Journal of
a microbiologist and have them plate, take a sample	Environmental Quality in 1993. At the upper
and plate the litter.	right-hand corner, the second column, there's a
Q But as general knowledge, we have the useful	sentence. The first full sentence starts, the
benefit tool of the Internet today; would you agree? 10:40AM	possible consequences of the entry of organic 10:44AM
63	65

1	6.47	A. Garage
1	fertilizer constituents into streams and lakes are	A Correct.
2	well known. Do you see that?	Q Okay. Then when they talk about the possible
3	A Yes.	consequences of this organic fertilizer, you list
4	Q And you are writing this in 1993. Explain to	several of these, lower dissolved oxygen. Do you
5	me how that is, how is it well known; what do you 10:44AM	know what that causes or effect I'll restate 10:47AM
6	mean?	that. It's not very good. What may be a causal
7	A I think we're referring there to animal waste	effect of lower dissolved oxygen in water?
8	in general, swine waste, dairy manure. When Dwayne	A Fish kills.
9	and I came in '89, there were no published articles	Q It's correct tell me if I'm correct in
10	on land application of litter and the impact on 10:44AM	saying that excessive inputs of nitrogen and 10:47AM
11	water quality, probably one of the reasons we got	phosphorus to water bodies have been extensively
L 2	funded on some projects, but we did know if you put	linked to accelerated eutrophication, which can in
L3	out X amount of dairy manure or swine manure and	turn give rise to a host of undesirable
L 4	that you would have those you could have	consequences. Is that a fair statement?
L5	detrimental effects. 10:45AM	A Yes. 10:47AM
L 6	Q Further down in this same column, that last	Q Let's talk about what those consequences are.
L 7	paragraph says, runoff concentration of poultry	Undesirable consequences from excessive inputs of
L8	manure have been demonstrated to be extremely	nitrogen and phosphorus into water bodies. What do
L9	sensitive to the interval between application and	we see occur?
20	first runoff event. Is that still true today? 10:45AM	A Well, I think you said excessive. 10:48AM
21	A Yes.	Q Yes, sir.
22	Q And then I'm going to skip back up and it	A Well, it's basically I think primarily most
23	says, research performed over the last two or three	of the scientists are saying now that it's most of
24	decades has been oriented toward development of	our water bodies are phosphorus limiting and what we
25	technologies, with the objective of minimizing 10:45AM	will see is growth of aquatic weeds and algae to 10:48AM
	66	68
1	downstream impacts of animal waste application by	varying extents of degree that it's over fertilized.
2	minimizing masses of animal waste constituents	Q Do you know or have an opinion what
3	transported off the area of application or edge of	constitutes excessive?
4	field losses. Were you speaking then at this	A That is the \$64,000 question.
5	time are you dealing with all animal waste or is 10:45AM	Q We do know that introduction of nitrogen and 10:48AM
6	this limited to dairies, swine, poultry; do you	phosphorus to a water body can contribute to the
7	know?	algae growth that you just described; correct?
8	A Let me read it again. I think we're talking	A Yes.
9	about in general, manure in general.	Q When you began your studies at the University
LO	Q And as of late, however, edge of field losses 10:46AM	of Arkansas, and we've seen several papers here 10:49AM
1	is something that you have continued to look at and	already today this morning, what, if any, efforts
L2	study regarding the poultry industry; correct?	did the University take to inform the poultry
L3	A Or any yes.	industry of effects of land applying poultry litter?
L 4	Q And would this statement be applicable today	MR. McDANIEL: Object to the form.
L5	with regard to the poultry waste and edge of field? 10:46AM	A Well, when Dwayne and I received funding, we 10:49AM
L6	A Yes.	began to design projects, and one of the things we
L7	Q You talk about possible consequences of entry	wanted to do just so that we didn't make any
L8	of these organic fertilizer constituents and when we	mistakes, and it was obvious that we did something
L 9	just for the court, when we're talking organic	wrong, just something very impractical, we tried to
20	fertilizer, we are talking about poultry waste or 10:46AM	involve all those stakeholders to some degree in 10:49AM
21	animal waste; correct?	designing the experiment and
22	A Or sludge or human waste, yes.	Q When you say stakeholder, are you talking
23	Q Thank you, and as contrasted with inorganic	about then the poultry industry?
24	waste, which would be commercial fertilizer; is that	A Uh-huh, growers and extension poultry
25	a correct statement? 10:47AM	specialists, the integrators, just all the people 10:50AM
	67	69

1	that would be affected.	straightforward, if you have a good soil test and
2	Q And even landowners who may just be cattle	that soil test tells you that the needs of that
3	growers or cattle raisers?	particular crop of grass, Bermuda or fescue, is 30
4	A Yes.	pounds of phosphorus, applying more than 30 pounds
5	Q And in your experience over the years is there 10:50AM	of phosphorus would not be correct, would it? 10:53AM
6	anyone in the poultry industry that you seem to have	MR. McDANIEL: Object to the form.
7	kind of an open door policy with or the ability to	MR. GEORGE: Object to the form.
8	communicate with directly?	A I think here's where the where the river
9	A Like well, we used to have a good liaison	hits the road. Historically that is not the way
10	with Claude Rutherford, and I think he was probably 10:50AM	it's been managed. 10:53AM
11	the gentleman officially or unofficially that was	Q You mean what do you mean by that?
12	sort of the spokesperson, and we worked a lot with	A Well, the soil fertility people will do
13	him. He would give lectures in my class.	studies and they will come up I think they've
14	Q Does he have any background in soils or water	come up with something, we have recently, and say 50
15	quality, if you know? 10:51AM	parts per million is the upper limit where you don't 10:53AM
16	A Not that I know of.	get a response to forages, and now that to some
17	Q So his background would be in the producing of	degree has changed a little bit, and that it
18	the poultry and growing birds; correct?	never has been a drop dead number, but as the
19	A Yes. I think he worked for Simmons.	process continued to increase in terms of the
20	Q Okay.	industry, land application, the issue came up as 10:54AM
21	A He was a landowner, grower in I think Prairie	surface as regard to cut-off levels, thresholds,
22	Grove.	upper limits.
23	Q I'm going to apologize but I'm going to take	Q And I'm going to talk to you about that in a
24	you back to Exhibit 4 for a second and look at a	little bit because we know about the NRCS that has
25	quote there that says 10:51AM	one or makes a recommendation, correct; are you 10:54AM
23	70	72
	, ,	, 2
		I
1	A I got it.	aware of the NRCS making a recommendation of an
1 2	A I got it. Q at Page 326, the very lower left-hand	aware of the NRCS making a recommendation of an upper limit?
2	Q at Page 326, the very lower left-hand	upper limit?
2	Q at Page 326, the very lower left-hand corner, in the last paragraph, second sentence	upper limit? A No.
2 3 4	Q at Page 326, the very lower left-hand corner, in the last paragraph, second sentence there, the most effective BMP, which is best	upper limit? A No. Q Okay. Well, I'll have some more questions
2 3 4 5	Q at Page 326, the very lower left-hand corner, in the last paragraph, second sentence there, the most effective BMP, which is best management practice, is limiting land application 10:51AM	upper limit? A No. Q Okay. Well, I'll have some more questions later and we'll talk about that. 10:54AM
2 3 4 5 6	Q at Page 326, the very lower left-hand corner, in the last paragraph, second sentence there, the most effective BMP, which is best management practice, is limiting land application rates to those needed for nutrient utilization.	upper limit? A No. Q Okay. Well, I'll have some more questions later and we'll talk about that. 10:54AM A That's all right.
2 3 4 5 6 7	Q at Page 326, the very lower left-hand corner, in the last paragraph, second sentence there, the most effective BMP, which is best management practice, is limiting land application rates to those needed for nutrient utilization. That kind of falls in line with the \$64,000 question	upper limit? A No. Q Okay. Well, I'll have some more questions later and we'll talk about that. 10:54AM A That's all right. Q For the court, 50 parts per million, can you
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1	A Yeah.	article described as the phosphorus index background
2	Q All right.	and status of which you are listed as the primary
3	A And what we're just to stop this craziness,	author; would you agree?
4	we're trying to get other people to do the same	A Right, uh-huh.
5	thing. 10:56AM	Q This was published. Do you know when the date 10:58AM
6	Q Parts per million?	of this publication occurred?
7	A Parts per million.	A I'd say early '90's. It was part of the
8	Q Standardize it?	symposium I think.
9	A Standardize it.	Q And what that the symposium, is that the
10	Q Do you see that happening anywhere else in the 10:56AM	one that was conducted at Springdale with the 10:58AM
11	country?	National Waste Symposium or was it a different
12	A I think it will, yes, because the I mean	symposium?
13	the pounds per acre is just a term that's probably	A Different symposium.
14	done more for the grower and the farmer than it is	Q Different?
15	for scientists, but that's really what we ought to 10:56AM	A Yes, sir.
16	be working with is parts per million.	Q And you believe it's the early '90's?
17	Q And I understand that, and that's the	A I'm guessing it is.
18	University of Arkansas' position. Do you know if	Q Kind of off to the side how come these
19	anyone else in the country is like you espousing	things don't get dated very often?
20	that position? 10:56AM	A This is probably now, you know, in the other 10:59AM
21	A I'm sorry, I don't know. We should; I should	pubs, JQ's, all the ones that are dated. This is a
22	know that.	paper that I think they call it a white paper,
23	Q Back to this statement that most effective BMP	whatever the hell a white paper is.
24	is limiting land application rates to those needed	Q Right.
25	for nutrient utilization, that's not occurring in 10:56AM	A And I think this is part of that Huminick 10:59AM
	74	76
	d W ' D'	
1	the Illinois River watershed, is it?	Consortium that identified certain things that
	MD CEODCE. Object to the forms	
2	MR. GEORGE: Object to the form.	needed to be done. One of them was a review of the
3	A No.	index.
3 4	A No. Q And over the past as you've described, it	index. Q Okay. You've brought up something I'm not
3 4 5	A No. Q And over the past as you've described, it hasn't been occurring over the past either 10:57AM	index. Q Okay. You've brought up something I'm not familiar with, Huminick? 10:59AM
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would be an upper limit.	phosphorus up, and the dissolution and equilibrium
Q And that's the threshold you are talking	of the stored phosphorus is not able to keep up, so
about?	it does respond to a little bit of but I would
A Yeah, but legally I think there's only one	suggest that for further details on that, chat with
state that's got one. 11:01AM	him. 11:04AM
	Q And you say that was Bermuda or fescue?
`	
A Texas.	A I believe it was in Bermuda grass, and that's a rare finding. It's rather interesting.
Q Okay.	
A I mean written into the state law.	Q It is because there's no one else to my
	01AM knowledge in what I've read 11:04AM
going to follow up because you're not familiar with	A It's not a whopping amount but the last
the 300 pounds per acre threshold maximum that NRCS	cutting was did show up.
publishes as part of the waste management plan or	Q And he's doing that work at the University of
nutrient management plan?	Arkansas?
MR. GEORGE: Object to the form. 11:01.	
A I'm sorry, I don't think they've ever said	Q Is it in the experimental area of Savoy or
that to my knowledge, and they may have a	elsewhere?
recommended, and I doubt whether they would even do	A I think I don't know, so I won't comment.
that. They are a pretty neutral agency on those	I think it's probably on some of our farms that has
kinds of things. 11:01AM	high soil test P. He does it on university property 11:04AM
Q Okay.	as well as on grower fields.
A And if that is the case, I'd like to know it	Q Let me now hand you Exhibit No. 6, Dr. Daniel,
just I think that 300 pounds per acre is a	and this is another article, which you co-authored
number that's been batted around ever since we got	with Sharpley and Simms and Pote, and I believe this
into this issue, and we talked about it in northwest 11:02	2AM shows a Journal of Soil and Water Conservation 11:06AM
78	80
Arkansas, but to my knowledge EPA, NRCS, there are	published on a date of March/April 1996. In this
no legal requirements for a threshold.	document at the first column, most of the way down
Q 300 pounds per acre would be three or four	there's a sentence that starts, the loss of
times, though, the agronomic need of Bermuda grass	phosphorus in agricultural runoff is of increasing
or fescue grass, would it not, for phosphorus? 11:02	AM concern in several areas of the United States, 11:06AM
A Yes, generally, yes. Now, I'm going to	primarily where the production of phosphorus in
clarify something here. Our fertility specialist	manure from confined animal operations exceeds local
I just want to go on the Record so you'll know this.	crop requirements of phosphorus. Is one of those
Our fertility specialist, Nathan Slaton, has been	areas the area of the Illinois River watershed in
doing work on phosphorus on Bermuda and fescue	areas the area of the Illinois River watershed in your opinion? 11:06AM
doing work on phosphorus on Bermuda and fescue	:03AM your opinion? 11:06AM
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1	is another article that shows you as the primary	Q When we see an urban setting, we do see
2	author with Dr. Sharply. He is a doctor, a PhD?	wastewater being treated in plants generally in
3	A Yes, sir.	urban settings?
4	Q Yeah, and Lemunyon?	MR. McDANIEL: Object to the form.
5	A Lemunyon. 11:17AM	A Yes, sir, but there are also 11:19AM
6	Q Okay. This was published in the Journal of	stormwater drains, stormwater. There's separate
7	Environmental Quality again in 1998 as a symposium	sources. One is going directly to your sanitary
8	paper. Do you remember where this was presented?	sewer and one is a stormwater, and the stormwater
9	A Yes, sir. It was presented at the	from urban environments is very high in unit loading
10	Indianapolis meeting of the Soil Scientists of 11:17AM	of phosphorus. 11:20AM
11	America in '96 I believe.	Q Okay. In the same paragraph it says that the
12	Q You're a member of that organization?	input of P in agricultural runoff can accelerate the
13	A Yes, sir.	eutrophication of P-sensitive surface waters. We've
14	Q Have been for how long?	talked a little bit about that. Eutrophication is
15	A Probably '72. 11:17AM	for purpose of the court, define your 11:20AM
16	Q All right. Are there any other professional	understanding of eutrophication.
17	organizations that you're a member of besides that	A Eutrophication is a natural process of
18	one?	fertilization of a water body. It's a natural
19	A Off and on Soil and Water Conservation	process, and it's going to over time it's going
20	Society, off and on ASAE, American Society of Ag 11:18AM	to become more eutrophic, and what we are what 11:20AM
21	Engineers.	we're doing in terms of human activity is
22	Q Do you subscribe to their publications?	accelerating that natural process.
23	A Yes, sir.	Q This goes on to say, in an increasing number
24	Q In this particular document, Exhibit 7, the	of areas, the potential for P loss or phosphorus
25	first actually the second paragraph where it says 11:18AM	loss in runoff has been increased by the continual 11:21AM
	82	84
1	runoff from agricultural land is one of the major	land application of fertilizer and/or manure from
	•	iand application of fertilizer and/or manufe from
2	sources for non-point source pollution, is that	intensive livestock operation. That's still true
2		
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A I think that would be too broad a statement	Q And drinking, how is accelerated
for me to agree to.	eutrophication a problem with drinking?
Q Okay. Let me break it down. If a soil test	A Well, it can result in at high levels of
calls for 30 pounds per acre of phosphorus and one	treatment cost goes up, taste, potential taste or
puts on 60 to 100 pounds per acre, you would agree 11:22AM	odor problems. 11:26AM
that that increases the potential for runoff?	Q Accelerated eutrophication can result in
	surface blooms of cyanobacteria causing fish kills,
MR. McDANIEL: Object to the form. A Yes, and that is the reason why the phosphorus	unpalatable unpalatability of drinking water and
• • • •	formation of trihalomethane during chlorination. Is
index was developed. The phosphorus index was developed to manage the phosphorus risk of runoff. 11:23AM	that true? 11:26AM
r i	
It's not I mean it's not always it doesn't	A Yes.
always take in consideration the soil test P level	Q And it's true today?
that is the that is the 50 parts per million.	A Uh-huh.
Q And I understand how the index works, that	Q And that and is it true within the IRW?
there are other factors that are looked at with 11:23AM	A Yes. 11:26AM
regard to the type of soil, slope of the soil, the	Q Let's talk a little bit about cyanobacteria.
time of application, those sort of things; correct?	Is that also something that's commonly referred to
A Yes, sir.	as blue-green algae?
Q Would you agree it's true that as soil	A I hope it is. Yes. I'm not an algae
phosphorus content increases, the potential for 11:23AM	specialist either. Sorry. 11:26AM
particulate and dissolved phosphorus transport in	Q Do you know whether or not cyanobacteria or
runoff increases?	blue-green algae can be harmful to animals or
A Is that in here?	humans?
Q Yeah. We can look at Page 253, the very top	A I'm not sure about the cyanobacteria but I
right-hand corner. As soil P content increases, the 11:24AM	know there are some major harmful algae blooms that 11:27AM
86	88
potential for particulate and dissolved P transport	are that can impact human beings as well as
in runoff increases. Is that still true today?	animals.
A Yes.	Q Are those harmful blooms something that an
Q And that's true in the Illinois River	untrained eye would know exists in, say, pond water
watershed area? 11:24AM	or a stream? 11:27AM
A True.	A No. I mean they're rare but they do exist,
Q Page 252 of this paper, it talks about	and they're increasing.
accelerated eutrophication and problems for	Q And when they do exist, you can't tell it
fisheries and recreation, industry and drinking. I	doesn't have a signal to it that says I'm harmful?
think we talked a little bit about some of that but 11:25AM	A Not that I know of, no. 11:27AM
let's expand on that because we have talked about	Q Much like poison ivy, if you've got three
fish kills.	leaves, you know you've got a potential of some
A Yes, sir.	harm; correct?
Q We know that can result. You also say here	MR. GEORGE: Object to the form.
that recreation can be a problem as a result of 11:25AM	A Yes, but, again, you're skating on thin ice 11:27AM
let me just read it. Advanced or accelerated	with my expertise here, and I'll do the best I can.
eutrophication of surface water leads to problems	Q We'll skate past it then.
with its use for fisheries, recreation, industry to	A Okay. Well
problems with use I'm sorry. I missed a line.	Q In your studies with regard to this area, are
Let's just start on the line recreation. How are 11:25AM	you aware of any reports of the existence of 11:28AM
those problems as a result of eutrophication	cyanobacteria in the Illinois River watershed?
exhibited?	A No.
A Well, if there is, you know, a fairly large	Q Are you familiar with trihalomethane in your
algae bloom, you may be – impair your scuba diving,	studies?
boating if you have aquatic weeds. 11:25AM	A I know of it and from other researchers, yes. 11:28AM
87	89

1	Q All right. Do you know whether or not it's a	A That's a fair statement. I will say that the
2	carcinogenic?	colleagues that I talk to will say that they are
3	A Again, it's my understanding that at certain	there's no obvious trauma to the patient but there's
4	levels it is a carcinogenic.	indications of maybe increased blood pressure, that
5	Q Moving to Page 256 in the conclusions portion 11:28AM	sort of thing. 11:32AM
6	of this, the first part of that conclusion it says	Q Who are the colleagues you are referring to?
7	generally the loss of agricultural phosphorus in	A Be Dr. Brian Haggard, Dr. Matlock.
8	runoff is not of economic importance to a farmer.	Q I'm sorry, the last name?
9	Tell me what you mean.	A Dr. Marty Matlock.
10	A In general when you land apply manure, and 11:29AM	Q Any others? 11:32AM
11	historically when we've taught classes in Soils 101,	A That's generally who we deal with.
12	we said phosphorus didn't move in the environment,	Q Okay. Let's now look at Exhibit No. 8. I
13	did not move, but to answer your question, if we put	apologize for the quality of this. It came from a
14	out X amount of phosphorus and we get a rain on it,	source that's rather old and I think it's been
15	we may lose 2 to 3 percent of that phosphorus that 11:29AM	copied several times, but this is an article 11:32AM
16	leaves that area. That's not much to a grower, I	co-authored by you and Mr. Moore and M. L.
17	mean, but to the environment it may be a lot. I	Self-Davis it looks like and Dwayne Edwards again.
18	think that's basically what we're saying.	A Yes.
19	Q All right. It goes on to say at that same	Q Do you recall doing this piece of work and
20	place in the article, however, it can lead to 11:30AM	ultimately authoring or co-authoring this? 11:33AM
21	significant off-site economic impacts, in some cases	A I don't but
22	occurring many miles from the phosphorus source. Is	Q What
23	that still true in your opinion today?	A That's okay.
24	A Uh-huh, yes.	Q What I was trying to do is figure out when
25	Q And when you say that, are you well, let me 11:30AM	this was done or what time again this was published. 11:33AM
	90	92
1 2 3	let you tell me what you mean by that rather than me trying to restate it. A Well, I mean I think what we're saying is if	I don't see anything on this document that indicates a publication date. A I'm guessing this is a proceedings at some
4	you are having major sources of well, just like	conference.
5	phosphorus that's entering the Illinois River from a 11:30AM	Q Okay. I have noted that there's a reference 11:33AM
6	wastewater treatment plant, the potential for algae	to a Moore paper in one of your papers as 1997. So
7	blooms and all those bad things we talked about	it had to be certainly after '97 or sometime after
8	before go up.	'97; would you agree?
9	Q And, likewise, that same potential could arise	A Yeah. I don't know. I'm sorry.
10	from runoff from pasture land that's been fertilized 11:31AM	Q The very first paragraph, let's just look at 11:33AM
11	with poultry waste?	it and see if this is still your opinion today. In
12	A Yes, over fertilized, yes.	areas where dense production of poultry occurs, the
13	Q By the time this goes on to say, by the	litter is most often surface applied to pastures in
14	time these impacts are manifest, remedial strategies	the area of production facilities. That was your
15	are often difficult and expensive to implement. 11:31AM	opinion in '93. Is that generally what we're still 11:34AM
16	They cross political and regional boundaries, and it	seeing today?
17	can be several years or decades before an	A Yes.
18	improvement in water quality occurs. In your	Q Consequent problems that have been associated
19	opinion do we see that existing in the IRW today?	with this practice are elevated P levels in the soil
20	MR. McDANIEL: Object to the form. 11:31AM	and excessive P concentrations in runoff from 11:34AM
21	A I'm going to defer I don't know because I'm	pasture land, and I think you said that's still true
22	not a more of an in-stream biologist.	today?
23	Q Okay. It's out of your area and you feel	A Yes, it can be, yes, uh-huh, a concern,
24	uncomfortable making an opinion on that; is that a	uh-huh.
25	fair statement? 11:31AM	Q Do you see that occurring in the IRW, if you 11:35AM
		Do you see that occurring in the 1877, it you 11.55/1971

1	know?	Q Okay. This talks about plants deriving
2	A I haven't well, I guess I have. I have	phosphorus needs from soil, and it goes on to say in
3	seen land applications, so I assume it's occurring,	the second paragraph, inorganic phosphorus sources
4	yes.	are added to poultry and swine feeds to ensure
5	Q It also then goes on to say, it is well 11:35AM	adequate nutrition and to prevent rickets. Is that 11:38AM
6	documented that increased P levels in runoff can	information you gathered while talking to the
7	adversely impact surface waters by accelerating the	industry representative personnel?
8	eutrophication process. We've spoken of that	A Not only the industry reps but also like the
9	earlier. That still occurs today?	poultry extension specialists.
10	A Sure, yes. 11:35AM	Q So when you are talking about this inorganic P 11:38AM
11	Q All right. Let's go back and look at the	source, this then is something in addition to that
12	acknowledgments on the next to the last page I	which obviously comes in with the grain that has the
13	believe of this document. This is an example of	organic form of P?
14	where the U. S. Poultry & Egg Association provided	A Yes. It's added because of the the organic
15	some funding, isn't it? 11:35AM	P is not available and so calcium phosphate is 11:38AM
16	A Yes. I'm not familiar with the details on	added.
17	this one but, yes, as well as Dwayne Hudson funding	Q All right, and that's in part because we
18	from U. S. Poultry.	talked about earlier that the organic P has a
19	Q Do you know if when that occurs, such as U. S.	tendency to pass through
20	Poultry & Egg provides funding, do they then take 11:36AM	A Yes. 11:39AM
21	your papers and disseminate it among their	Q the intestines or the gut of the animal?
22	association members?	A Correct.
23	A Yes.	Q Okay. You talked about the inorganic P being
24	Q Are you aware of any documents, papers or	excreted. How much of the organic P is excreted, if
25	studies out there that would contradict the 11:36AM	you know, in comparison to the amount input to a 11:39AM
	94	96
1	statements made in this paper, in particular the	bird?
2	first paragraph?	A I really don't know. I'm not familiar with
3	MR. McDANIEL: Object to the form.	that.
4	A In general, no.	Q Okay. This I believe speaks at some point
5	Q I'll now hand you Exhibit No. 9. This is one 11:36AM	about mineralization as it relates to phosphorus. 11:39AM
6	of those documents that is undated, but this shows	Do you know what mineralization means as it relates
7	University of Arkansas Division of Agriculture and	to phosphorus?
8	Cooperative Extension Service at the top. It shows	A I would assume that it's referring to the
9	where you, Mike Daniels, Tommy Daniel, that's you;	decomposition of the material that's composed the
10	correct? 11:37AM	litter, the fecal material as well as bedding. 11:40AM
11	A Correct.	Q And that is occurring outside the bird after
12	Q And Carl VanDevender?	it's excreted it?
13	A Yes, sir.	A Yes, sir.
14	Q Participated in preparing this material; is	Q Do each form of phosphorus, that is inorganic
15	that true? 11:37AM	and organic, contribute to the nutrients known to 11:40AM
16	A Yes.	cause algae blooms in streams and lakes?
17	Q Do you know when this was published?	A Yes. The inorganic would be the most rapid.
	A Mid '90's I'm guessing. Got to be somewhere	The organic would require decomposition.
18	l . .	
19	in there.	Q That's the slow release we talked about?
19 20	Q Is there someone else that might know? 11:37AM	A Yes, sir. 11:40AM
19 20 21	Q Is there someone else that might know? 11:37AM A We can call Mike and find out.	A Yes, sir. 11:40AM Q So it's clear, poultry manure, in addition to
19 20 21 22	Q Is there someone else that might know? 11:37AM A We can call Mike and find out. Q Mike Daniels?	A Yes, sir. 11:40AM Q So it's clear, poultry manure, in addition to phosphorus, contains nitrogen and potassium, does it
19 20 21 22 23	Q Is there someone else that might know? 11:37AM A We can call Mike and find out. Q Mike Daniels? A Yes, sir.	A Yes, sir. 11:40AM Q So it's clear, poultry manure, in addition to phosphorus, contains nitrogen and potassium, does it not?
19 20 21 22 23 24	Q Is there someone else that might know? 11:37AM A We can call Mike and find out. Q Mike Daniels? A Yes, sir. Q He's still there at the university?	A Yes, sir. 11:40AM Q So it's clear, poultry manure, in addition to phosphorus, contains nitrogen and potassium, does it not? A Correct.
19 20 21 22 23	Q Is there someone else that might know? 11:37AM A We can call Mike and find out. Q Mike Daniels? A Yes, sir.	A Yes, sir. 11:40AM Q So it's clear, poultry manure, in addition to phosphorus, contains nitrogen and potassium, does it not?

1	been generally encoling to it is it wells a	A Okou good Thonk you
1	been generally speaking to it, is it really a	A Okay, good. Thank you.
2	phosphate that we're talking about that occurs here	Q These aren't numbered pages. So we're looking
3	that's excreted as opposed to elemental phosphorus?	at the third page where it shows Figure 1 in the
4	A Yes, it's a P04.	paragraph above it. It states, for land with high
5	Q But it's common just to use the term 11:41AM	STP levels. Tell the court what is STP levels. 11:44AM
6	phosphorus	A STP is an acronym for soil test phosphorus,
7	A Right.	and that is generally if you get a soil sample from
8	Q as I see in your articles; true?	your lawn and send it in, it will come back with a
9	A Yes. We kind of refer to it as a generic	level of phosphorus, and it's a soil test phosphorus
10	term, phosphate, phosphorus. 11:41AM	level. 11:44AM
11	Q I believe this article speaks to the average	Q Typically we see those levels being reported
12	nutrient values for manure samples collected from	in the pounds per acre?
13	broiler litter in pounds per ton, if I'm not	A Yes.
14	mistaken, at Table 1. Is this material that you	Q As opposed to what you would prefer in the
15	developed in order to publish this paper or the 11:41AM	milliliters; correct? 11:44AM
16	three of you?	A Right, or parts per million.
17	A Okay. These values derive from manure samples	Q Parts per million?
18	collected by producers sounds like this was done	A Uh-huh.
19	by the division soil testing program.	Q So this goes on to say, for land with high STP
20	Q And you just reported what they determined or 11:42AM	levels, it is now known that appreciable amounts of 11:45AM
21	found?	soluble P can exist in the runoff water from these
22	A Yes, sir.	areas and can significantly impact water quality in
23		
	Q Okay. How do the levels that we see in	nearby streams and lakes. As a general statement,
24	broiler litter of nitrogen, phosphorus shown here	is that still true?
25	equate to the needs of a typical Bermuda or fescue 11:42AM 98	A Yes. Significant is an adjective, but it 11:45AM 100
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	A Well, they're obviously — looking at that from broiler litter, on a P205 basis you're almost on a one-to-one basis of P205 to N. So when you're meeting — that's been the problem. When you are meeting the nitrogen needs of the crop by applying manure, you are over applying on the phosphorus. Q All right, and so the nitrogen needs of the	Q And is that similarly true in the IRW? A Yes. Q This gets the second column below the heading how much soil test phosphorus is needed? A Uh-huh. Q The first sentence of this says, Arkansas scientists agree that there is no agronomic reason
9	crop would be what in relation to the value shown in	or need for STP levels to be greater than about 80
10	the manure of 56 in this example? 11:43AM	to 100 pounds, and that refers to phosphorus by the 11:45AM
11	A Depends on the crop, of course, and on the	Mehlich III extraction, per acre. First off, let's
12	yield.	break that down. Explain to the court what the
13	Q Pasture land and grass, three to five acres; I	Mehlich III extraction is. I don't mean its
14	mean is there kind of a standard that you look to?	technical term, but generally what it means.
15	A Just roughly I think on like a fescue would be 11:43AM	A In most soil in all soil test programs what 11:46AM
16	three tons per acre.	you try to do is take an analysis of that soil and
17	Q And so what would be the needs of the nitrogen	exert it to or have it undergo some chemical tests
18	that we see compared to the actual value of the	so that you can estimate the plant available
19	nitrogen in manure?	phosphorus that's in there, and every state has a
20	A I think that for forage for nitrogen would be 11:43AM	different recipe. 11:46AM
21	somewhere I think around 100 to 150 pounds of N	Q And that particular Mehlich III extraction
22	required.	method is used in the state of Arkansas, is it not?
23	Q Okay.	A Correct.
24	A Again, I'm kind of skating on thin ice here.	Q And it's to your knowledge used in the state
25	Q I'm going to leave it, too. 11:43AM	of Oklahoma? 11:46AM
	99	101

1	A I think it is, yes.		their response to phosphorus is not.
2	Q All right.		Q All right. So that rating or characteristic
3	A Just for the Record it is one that's becoming		as we've just talked about is related to what, if
4	more accepted throughout the southwest southeast.		not phosphorus?
5	Q Okay. So when we talk about Arkansas	11:46AM	A It would be related to the absorption 11:49AM
6	scientists agree, would you be one of those people	111101111	characteristics of the soil and the release
7	that agree to this statement; is that who we are		characteristics.
8	talking about?		Q And that absorption and release deals with
9	A That yes, uh-huh.		water only or other constituents?
10	•	11:47AM	A With water, with runoff water, and again just 11:50AM
11	phosphorus, if we go back to your preferred method	11,4//11	to make myself sure, you've got a Captina silt loam
12	of parts per million, it would be approximately the		here, and we've done that with various other soils,
13	50 parts per million?		and the slope of the line may be flat as a pancake
14	A Something like that, yes, sir.		on something, some.
15	, ,	11:47AM	
16	believe shows, does it not, that the concentration	11:4/AWI	Q The Captina soil is soil that you find in the 11:50AM Illinois River watershed?
17			A Yes.
	of phosphorus in runoff increases as soil test		
18	phosphorus increases?		Q Do you have any estimate of the amount of that
19	A Yes.	1 40 43 4	kind of soil on a percentage basis that we see in
20		1:48AM	the watershed, Illinois River watershed? 11:50AM
21	A Yes. Now, let me clarify also, this is done		A Ones with high soil test P?
22	under rainfall simulation conditions, a very small		Q Yes, sir. Well, just the type of soil,
23	area. When you get when you scale up a lot of		Captina?
24	the stuff that you'll probably be quoting is done	11 40 43 5	A No, I don't, no.
25	,	11:48AM	Q Do you know of any studies or sources that 11:50AM
	102		104
1	heen done to represent the real world. They are		would show us the percentage of kinds of soil that
1	been done to represent the real world. They are		would show us the percentage of kinds of soil that
2	done to compare relative comparisons. Like what we		are maybe by county level or watershed level?
2	done to compare relative comparisons. Like what we did here was compare soils with very low soil test P		are maybe by county level or watershed level? A I'm sure there's some out there but I'm not
2 3 4	done to compare relative comparisons. Like what we did here was compare soils with very low soil test P and high soil test P, and we can do that with a	11:48AM	are maybe by county level or watershed level? A I'm sure there's some out there but I'm not aware of them.
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1 2 3	estimations here?	trying to since the early '70's have been trying
3	A It's a long time, yes. Dr. Sharply has done	to come to grips with the question you asked and,
	some and published some work on that.	that is, where is that level between not responsive
4	Q Now, the next page at the top, this gets back	to the plant in terms of phosphorus and when it
5	to I think some of the discussions we've had, but 11:52AM	becomes a harm to the resource, and as of to date, 11:55AM
6	let me read it. Origin maximum STP level has not	even our national you probably seems like
7	been set by soil scientists or the National Resource	you've done your homework. There's the SERA-17
8	Conservation Service. When you are using the NRCS	Group that's operated in the last 20 years, and we
9	there, you are referring to the federal one?	even can't come to some conclusion. The number that
10	A Yes, sir. 11:52AM	we have pointed to is 200 parts per million, but 11:55AM
11	Q However, one suggested limit that has been	there's it's that buffer, you know.
12	debated is 300 pounds per acre by the Mehlich III	Q Even 200 parts per million is below the 300
13	extraction testing method. You and I were	pounds per acre, is it not?
14	discussing this earlier even off the Record. What	A 200 parts per million would be
15	is the source of that 300-pound recommendation 11:52AM	Q 260? 11:55AM
16	that's being debated, and your opinion is you don't	A Something like that, yeah.
17	know?	Q Is part of that debate the economics of
18	A Now, that number has been debated within the	disposing of waste?
19	state for almost ever since I've been here and	A Yeah. I think it comes down to a sustainable
20	other states. It's just a number that's been thrown 11:53AM	system, and a sustainable system definition includes 11:56AM
21	out there.	some kind of economics and harm to the resource,
22	Q And we know that number exceeds plant needs of	harm to community, harm to whatever, and
23	pasture land, such as Bermuda or fescue; correct?	scientifically, just so you understand,
24	A Yes.	scientifically I don't think you can do this. I
25	Q Why would you debate something that so far 11:53AM	don't think you can come up scientifically and point 11:56AM
	106	108
1 2 3 4	exceeds the need of the crop when we know the impact leads to water quality problems? MR. McDANIEL: Object to the form. A I guess there are scientists that have been	to a number and say that's the number because every soil is different, and that's a fact. There's no question about that, and it comes down to somewhat of a consensus of science on how, you know, we know
5	trying to find that level. We know that let's 11:53AM	this, we know that, let's do the best we can here, 11:56AM
6	say at 50 parts per million that's a good	but to come out and say I can mathematically tell
7	question, by the way, not one that hasn't been asked	you this is how to do it, the science isn't there.
8	before. We know that 50 parts per million probably	Q Looking at the Illinois River watershed, the
9	doesn't result in any increased growth of fescue in	water bodies like Tenkiller and the main river, one
10	general. We also know that there is some level out 11:54AM	can see that there's been harm as a result of 11:57AM
11	here that in terms of soil test P that is probably	excessive waste; would you agree?
12	not recommended in terms of a resource.	MR. McDANIEL: Object to the form.
13	Q 300 probably would be a level that shouldn't	MR. GEORGE: Object to the form.
14	be recommended; would you agree?	Q I'm saying one can look at I'm talking
15	MR. McDANIEL: Object to the form. 11:54AM	about scientists. 11:57AM
16	MR. TUCKER: In fact, let him go ahead and	MR. McDANIEL: Object to the form.
17	finish the answer. I think you already asked him	A I would defer to my colleagues, Haggard and
18	the next question before he finished the answer.	Matlock and others, on that because I'm not a
19	Q I'm sorry. Were you not finished?	I've asked that question myself, and I'll defer to
20	A No. That's all right. 11:54AM	them. I don't have a perspective of yes, go 11:57AM
21	Q I apologize.	ahead.
	A I'll let it go this time, sir.	Q Well, that's fine. I want you to be finished.
22		A I am.
22 23	Q All right, and I'll try not to do it again. I	
	apologize.	Q With regard to the soils, we know there's a
23		

your own statements, the Arkansas scientists have agreed that 80 to 100 pounds under the Mehlich III break and we'll come back and wrap this thing up. VIDEOGRAPHER: We're now off the Record. The time is 12:00 p.m. MR. McDANIEL: Object to the form. A We have agreed and we still stick by that 11:57AM statement. Whatever that number we say in terms of upper limit, I mean that's a fact. I mean VIDEOGRAPHER: We're now off the Record. Following a lunch recess at 12:00 p.m., proceedings continued on the Record at 1:36 p.m.) VIDEOGRAPHER: We are back on the Record.	
3 is that range; would you agree? 4 MR. McDANIEL: Object to the form. 5 A We have agreed and we still stick by that 11:57AM 6 statement. Whatever that number we say in terms of 7 upper limit, I mean that's a fact. I mean The time is 12:00 p.m. (Following a lunch recess at 12:00 p.m., proceedings continued on the Record at 1:36 p.m.) VIDEOGRAPHER: We are back on the Record	
MR. McDANIEL: Object to the form. A We have agreed and we still stick by that 11:57AM p.m., proceedings continued on the Record at 1:36 p.m.) By the statement of the statemen	
A We have agreed and we still stick by that 11:57AM p.m., proceedings continued on the Record at 1:36 p.m.) By the proceedings continued on the Record at 1:36 p.m.) Upper limit, I mean that's a fact. I mean VIDEOGRAPHER: We are back on the Record at 1:36 p.m.)	
A We have agreed and we still stick by that 11:57AM p.m., proceedings continued on the Record at 1:36 p.m.) Description of the Record at 1:36 p.m.) Upper limit, I mean that's a fact. I mean VIDEOGRAPHER: We are back on the Record at 1:36 p.m.)	
statement. Whatever that number we say in terms of upper limit, I mean that's a fact. I mean VIDEOGRAPHER: We are back on the Recor	
7 upper limit, I mean that's a fact. I mean VIDEOGRAPHER: We are back on the Record	
••	rd.
8 Q And that range of 80 to 100 is the upper limit The time is 1:36 p.m.	
9 that you are speaking to, is it not? Q Dr. Daniel, we're back after our lunch break.	
10 A Upper limit in terms of response to forages. 11:58AM I'll remind you you are still under oath, and I've	01:36PM
11 Q And I'll use an exaggerated number but let's placed in front of you Exhibit No. 10. This is an	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 -
12 say you put on 400 pounds. article entitled indicator bacteria concentrations	
13 A Uh-huh. of two northwest Arkansas streams in relation to	
14 Q When the plant takes up only that which it flow and season, and there were several authors,	
needs and you have the rest as excess, and I'm 11:58AM co-authors on this, including yourself. Do you	01:37PM
16 giving you credit, we don't know what that number is remember doing this work?	01.5/1 1/1
for purpose of this question, but that excess is A I do vaguely, yes.	
18 simply being discarded, is it not? Q It shows that it's published by or for the	
19 MR. McDANIEL: Object to the form. American Society of Agricultural Engineers with a	
20 A Discarded, what do you mean? 11:58AM copyright of 1997. Would that be roughly the time	01:37PM
	01.5/1 W
C and a second and	01:37PM
operation any longer because it's been thrown out on 11:58AM That one incorporates some of your work. In fact,	01:3/PM
110 112	
the field; correct? it's Page 104 of the article, which is the second	
2 A Right. page, the Moores Creek and Beatty Branch area that	at I
3 Q It goes someplace, doesn't it? page, the Moores effect and beauty branch area that you had knowledge	
4 A Uh-huh. of?	
	:37PM
6 seeing it go into water bodies on runoff; correct? Q Subwatersheds of the Illinois River watershed:	
7 MR. McDANIEL: Object to the form. correct?	,
8 MR. GEORGE: Object to form. A Yes.	
9 A Not totally. Q Those are located in the Arkansas area by	
10 Q Okay. I'll give you that. 11:59AM Lincoln Lake as I see in this article; true?	01:37PM
11 MR. McDANIEL: Rick, you need to let the A Yes.	01.071111
12 man finish his answer. Q Near the bottom right-hand corner, the very	
13 Q Not totally? last sentence of that first page it states, the	
14 A Not totally. I mean when you apply manure, transport of FC and FS. That's defined as fecal	
some if you are going to get runoff, some runoff 11:59AM coliform and fecal streptococcus, right?	01:38PM
16 will occur and some will be taken up. Majority of A Yes.	
that will be in the organic form, but that which is Q Is that what you are referring to?	
18 inorganic will be absorbed by the soil. A Yes.	
19 Q Notwithstanding, your papers, and we've looked Q The transport of FC and FS in runoff from	
at several quotes from your papers, point out that 11:59AM source areas, such as pasture, ranch land and	01:38PM
the phosphorus runoff to water bodies can increase forest, has been amply documented in reviews on the	
eutrophication, which leads to various problems; subject by Crane in 1983. Have you yourself done	
23 correct? any work in this area?	
'	
	01:38PM

1	contribution to this article then that we're looking	just read as incorrect, do you?
2	at or this paper.	A Not really. I mean what we're seeing is that
3	A I worked with Dwayne on the watersheds,	the transport of fecal coliform and streptococcus in
4	setting them up because we had had some experience	runoff sources areas source areas such as pasture
5	with that and watersheds in Wisconsin, assisted in 01:39PM	land has been amply documented. I imagine there's 01:42PM
6	kind of as a backup for sampling, just a	more added to it.
7	collaborator in expertise. This is written after he	Q Let me hand you now Exhibit No. 11.
8	•	A Uh-huh.
9	went to Kentucky.	Q This is an article for the Journal of American
10	Q The opinions and comments concerning fecal	Water Resource Association in April of '97, 01:43PM
	coliform and fecal streptococcus, would those be in 01:39PM	• /
11	part yours or someone else's then?	co-authored by you, along with others as we see on
12	A Well, they would be primarily Dwayne's but	the title there, and it's called fecal coliform and
13	since I'm a co-author, I would have to take some	streptococcus concentrations in runoff in grazed
14	responsibility there.	pastures in northwest Arkansas, and you assisted in
15	Q Let's look at the conclusions of Page 108 of 01:39PM	obtaining information relative to this paper I 01:43PM
16	the document and just ask about a couple of those.	assume then?
17	A Sure.	A Yes.
18	Q The second paragraph under the heading summary	Q It says in the second or in the first
19	and conclusions, beginning both FC and FS	paragraph in the right-hand column on the first
20	concentrations were significantly affected by the 01:40PM	page, animal manures contain numerous pathogens that 01:43PM
21	time of the year during which samples were	are potentially harmful to humans. I think we've
22	collected. It goes on to say, the highest	talked about it earlier. That's widely known at
23	concentrations were observed during the summer	this point, is it not?
24	months, and it goes on to talk about flow rates.	A Yes.
25	Did you obtain data yourself in determining this 01:40PM	Q And has been for years; correct? 01:43PM
	114	116
1	conclusion?	A Uh-huh.
2	A I didn't personally do it. This was done by	Q Answer verbally for me.
3	automatic water quality samplers, and then these	A Yes. I'm sorry, excuse me.
4	. 1	A Tes. Thi sorry, excuse me.
	were taken in and analyzed at the lab.	Q Thank you. It appears from the citation in
5	Q And did you participate in any of that aspect 01:40PM	1
	•	Q Thank you. It appears from the citation in
5	Q And did you participate in any of that aspect 01:40PM	Q Thank you. It appears from the citation in that statement that we have some reports as early as 01:44PM
5 6	Q And did you participate in any of that aspect 01:40PM of the bacteria portion of this article in rendering	Q Thank you. It appears from the citation in that statement that we have some reports as early as '74 and 1976 from various authors which was relied 01:44PM
5 6 7	Q And did you participate in any of that aspect 01:40PM of the bacteria portion of this article in rendering opinions?	Q Thank you. It appears from the citation in that statement that we have some reports as early as '74 and 1976 from various authors which was relied on in making that statement in that first paragraph?
5 6 7 8	Q And did you participate in any of that aspect 01:40PM of the bacteria portion of this article in rendering opinions? A To some degree, yeah, I mean not that	Q Thank you. It appears from the citation in that statement that we have some reports as early as '74 and 1976 from various authors which was relied on in making that statement in that first paragraph? A Yes. We did leave out Paccullough is not
5 6 7 8 9	Q And did you participate in any of that aspect 01:40PM of the bacteria portion of this article in rendering opinions? A To some degree, yeah, I mean not that wasn't high on their chart. I can remember us	Q Thank you. It appears from the citation in that statement that we have some reports as early as '74 and 1976 from various authors which was relied on in making that statement in that first paragraph? A Yes. We did leave out Paccullough is not listed in the references. Excuse me. Ellison.
5 6 7 8 9	Q And did you participate in any of that aspect 01:40PM of the bacteria portion of this article in rendering opinions? A To some degree, yeah, I mean not that wasn't high on their chart. I can remember us trying to sort out trying to sort out why that 01:41PM	Q Thank you. It appears from the citation in that statement that we have some reports as early as '74 and 1976 from various authors which was relied on in making that statement in that first paragraph? A Yes. We did leave out Paccullough is not listed in the references. Excuse me. Ellison. Excuse me. 01:44PM
5 6 7 8 9 10	Q And did you participate in any of that aspect of the bacteria portion of this article in rendering opinions? A To some degree, yeah, I mean not that wasn't high on their chart. I can remember us trying to sort out trying to sort out why that 01:41PM was occurring and where it may be coming from.	Q Thank you. It appears from the citation in that statement that we have some reports as early as '74 and 1976 from various authors which was relied on in making that statement in that first paragraph? A Yes. We did leave out Paccullough is not listed in the references. Excuse me. Ellison. Excuse me. 01:44PM Q When we talk about animal manures that are
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5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Q And did you participate in any of that aspect of the bacteria portion of this article in rendering opinions? A To some degree, yeah, I mean not that wasn't high on their chart. I can remember us trying to sort out trying to sort out why that was occurring and where it may be coming from. Q When it says that the transport of fecal coliform and streptococcus in runoff is amply documented, what would that mean to you? A I would assume that meant that there was a 01:41PM review article by Crane on the subject matter. Q All right, and is that a generally recognized opinion today still? MR. McDANIEL: Object to the form. A I'm pretty sure that that's probably the 01:42PM technology has advanced considerably since then on the methods of analysis. Fundamentals may be	Q Thank you. It appears from the citation in that statement that we have some reports as early as '74 and 1976 from various authors which was relied on in making that statement in that first paragraph? A Yes. We did leave out Paccullough is not listed in the references. Excuse me. Ellison. Excuse me. 01:44PM Q When we talk about animal manures that are referenced here, would that include poultry? A I wouldn't I don't really know. '97, I don't know. Q So when we look at the abstract, the very first sentence, agricultural practices such as animal grazing and animal manure application can contribute to relatively high runoff concentrations of fecal coliform and fecal streptococcus. You don't know whether that includes poultry in this particular reference? A No, I don't. Like I said, there were very
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Q And did you participate in any of that aspect of the bacteria portion of this article in rendering opinions? A To some degree, yeah, I mean not that wasn't high on their chart. I can remember us trying to sort out trying to sort out why that 01:41PM was occurring and where it may be coming from. Q When it says that the transport of fecal coliform and streptococcus in runoff is amply documented, what would that mean to you? A I would assume that meant that there was a 01:41PM review article by Crane on the subject matter. Q All right, and is that a generally recognized opinion today still? MR. McDANIEL: Object to the form. A I'm pretty sure that that's probably the 01:42PM technology has advanced considerably since then on the methods of analysis. Fundamentals may be correct but I'm sure the technology has advanced.	Q Thank you. It appears from the citation in that statement that we have some reports as early as '74 and 1976 from various authors which was relied on in making that statement in that first paragraph? A Yes. We did leave out Paccullough is not listed in the references. Excuse me. Ellison. Excuse me. 01:44PM Q When we talk about animal manures that are referenced here, would that include poultry? A I wouldn't I don't really know. '97, I don't know. Q So when we look at the abstract, the very first sentence, agricultural practices such as animal grazing and animal manure application can contribute to relatively high runoff concentrations of fecal coliform and fecal streptococcus. You don't know whether that includes poultry in this particular reference? A No, I don't. Like I said, there were very limited articles on poultry litter in the '90's,

115

117

1	A Probably done in '95.	MR. McDANIEL: Object to the form.	
2	Q Let's look back at Exhibit 12 that we looked	A No runoff occurs? I don't know I don't	
3	at earlier today. I think it's going to be buried	know of any, but I guess that could occur on a very	
4	in the stack. For the Record you pointed out and	sandy soil.	
5	reminded me there have been certain annotations or 01:46PM		01:49PM
6	underlining done on these documents in some	Q As I understand it, the phosphorus index is a	01:49FW1
7		risk-based assessment; is that a correct statement? A Yes.	
	instances. Those were done by you at points in		
8	time, not by me; is that correct?	Q In understanding that risk, isn't it important	
9	A Correct, yes.	that the that one would know the poultry waste	01 5000 6
10	Q Okay. So the Record will reflect we haven't 01:46PM	that actually has gone into the streams in order to	01:50PM
11	purposefully highlighted something. You have	set a standard?	
12	Exhibit 12 in front of you?	MR. McDANIEL: Object to the form.	
13	A Yes.	MR. GEORGE: Object to the form.	
14	Q This exhibit we looked at earlier talks about	A I'm going to see if I can answer your	
15	the phosphorus index which we have alluded to, and I 01:47PM	question. In the phosphorus index, the risk of	01:50PM
16	want to direct your attention to a statement that's	phosphorus leaving that field, part of that risk	
17	made at the bottom of Page 477 of the article under	assessment in most indexes is its potential for	
18	screening tool. Let me read it and we'll talk about	runoff. Some soils have, as we said, very little	
19	it. It says, developing an index value for a field	runoff and some high runoff, and that's how that is	
20	can be inefficient because it is labor intensive 01:47PM	calculated into the index. 01:5	OPM
21	effort, necessitating a site visit and other efforts	Q But at some point that index doesn't	
22	to compile the required input parameters. This is	necessarily assure us no runoff will occur, does it?	
23	especially true if the likelihood of that field is	MR. McDANIEL: Object to the form.	
24	low priority. Therefore, it may be impractical and	A No, no.	
25	unnecessary to calculate the index for all fields. 01:48PM	Q No, that's correct? 01:5	1PM
	118	120	
1	Generally tell me what is meant by that statement.	A No, it doesn't assure you that no runoff will	
1 2	Generally tell me what is meant by that statement. A I think places like Delaware, Maryland decided	A No, it doesn't assure you that no runoff will occur.	
	-	į	
2	A I think places like Delaware, Maryland decided	occur.	
<u>2</u> 3	A I think places like Delaware, Maryland decided that they wanted to use a screening tool to not have	occur. Q Okay.	01:51PM
2 3 4	A I think places like Delaware, Maryland decided that they wanted to use a screening tool to not have to do every field, and their manpower shortage, et	occur. Q Okay. A You can let me clarify that. On any of	01:51PM
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1		
	putting out too much, et cetera, and also as an	A No, not that I know of.
2	educational tool to the grower.	Q Should there be do you think?
3	Q That would be, as I understand it, of course,	A That ought to be looked at pretty carefully.
4	the index would be used in conjunction with soil	You would think if you don't have much of that, you
5	testing of those fields; correct? 01:52PM	shouldn't be applying anyway, but just to reiterate, 01:55PM
6	A Correct.	soils in northwest Arkansas are very cherty, and so
7	Q And do you is it my understanding that even	by the nature of that, they are they can vary
8	in reliance on the phosphorus index, continued soil	from there's many articles on that.
9	testing will occur for these individual fields;	Q And because they are cherty, full of rocks,
0	correct? 01:52PM	that's part of my question, that probably 01:55PM
L	A Yes.	complicates the ability to take a good soil sample
2	Q But the actual what I'm getting at is, is	or an accurate soil sample?
3	the index something that we would rely on a farmer	A You probably have to take more, and I think
	in order to calculate or someone like an NRCS or	even OSU scientists have noted the variability and
	some other scientific organization to make those 01:52PM	they're seeing that I think this is right. 01:56PM
5	calculations?	They're saying that 50 parts per million is the
,	A I'm sorry. Of course, it's done by the	upper limit of soil where you get a response, but
, 3	professionals in the field. Many times it's the	there's such variability within the field that in
)	NRCS employee. Most times it's the district	order for all the fields to be over that 50, they
)		_
	' '	
	Q And we have to then rely on those people to	Q That has to do with variations in application
	communicate effectively to a farmer who will	rates?
	hopefully understand and apply its benefits;	A Uh-huh.
	correct?	Q Obviously sometimes in slight differences of
,	A Correct. 01:53PM 122	soil you talked about earlier today that might exist 01:56PM
2 3	particular farmer or grower and you take soil test	A Yes.
	samples, calculate it, come back the next year and	
	samples, calculate it, come back the next year and find that maybe soil test phosphorus is higher than	Q That's part of those factors?
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A Well, I think, I think, no. I think we have 02:01PM recognized that we have an opportunity to utilize the litter, and the best use of the litter would be to get it to an area like the delta. I've got a grad student on reformulating that. So it's not that we haven't thought about this. 02:01PM A Q And that's putting this in perspective with regard to the presence of the poultry industry, that's more of a new found phenomenon, that recognition of moving the litter to another place, is it not? 02:02PM exhibiting the properties of the form. 13. As the paragraph of the policy in the paragraph of the paragraph of the paragraph of the policy in the paragraph of the	that applies to the IRW. That's simply what I
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Q And that's putting this in perspective with regard to the presence of the poultry industry, A that's more of a new found phenomenon, that Q recognition of moving the litter to another place, is it not? 02:02PM exhib	
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MR. McDANIEL: Object to the form.	states in agricultural production, and it talks t it was second in broiler and third in turkey. you aware of that Yes. 02:03PM when this was done?
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	states in agricultural production, and it talks t it was second in broiler and third in turkey. you aware of that Yes. 02:03PM when this was done? Yes. Okay. This whole article talks about the nine that we see, the geographic regions that are
	states in agricultural production, and it talks t it was second in broiler and third in turkey. you aware of that Yes. 02:03PM when this was done? Yes. Okay. This whole article talks about the nine that we see, the geographic regions that are
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Q Oh, okay. I maybe didn't word that	states in agricultural production, and it talks t it was second in broiler and third in turkey. you aware of that Yes. 02:03PM when this was done? Yes. Okay. This whole article talks about the nine that we see, the geographic regions that are ited on the map of Page 1607 of this Exhibit Area No. 1, which is the Benton and Washington tites, which is where most of the IRW sits or of it in Arkansas; would you agree?
sufficiently enough to understand what I said. I'm 02:02PM Q	states in agricultural production, and it talks t it was second in broiler and third in turkey. you aware of that Yes. 02:03PM when this was done? Yes. Okay. This whole article talks about the nine that we see, the geographic regions that are ited on the map of Page 1607 of this Exhibit 02:04P area No. 1, which is the Benton and Washington ties, which is where most of the IRW sits or

1 grown in that area is specifically in relation to A Yes, sir.	
2 other areas of the state of Arkansas? Q It goes on to say further down, nutrients	
3 A Well, I would if you can accept a relative derived from excreted dairy and hog manures	
term, I would say it's high, probably one of the represented a relatively insignificant amount of the	
5 most populated poultry counties in the state. 02:04PM total nutrient inputs, and perhaps not all of these	02:07PM
6 Q Let me hand you and this is something you manures are actually collected and transportable.	
7 haven't seen but let me hand you Exhibit 14 and just	
8 take a moment to look at that. I want to, I think us or do you know that?	
9 through this, confirm what you just said. This is A Well, I think what we're saying there is	
	02:08PM
reports among other things, but in this case has is insignificant relative to poultry.	
total amount of birds, and you can see Benton and Q All right. The last sentence in that column	
Washington County and the total number of birds and begins, although a significant proportion of the	
population that's reported on this report. They do soils used for forage production has excessive soil	
	02:08PM
that state, don't they? to medium soil test P and could probably handle	
17 A Correct. nutrients from hog and dairy production. That	
Q Moving back to your article in Exhibit 13, apparently is based on Mr. DeLong in 2003. Is that	
19 tell me what is the Arkansas Agricultural Statistics fairly accurate even today with regard to	
	2:08PM
21 A It is a division of the agriculture, excessive P levels?	
University of Arkansas agriculture. MR. McDANIEL: Object to the form.	
Q As part of the University? A I think this Mr Dr. Slaton is a fertility	
24 A It's my understanding they are. Now, they're guy and he looks at it from a fertility standpoint.	
	2:08PM
130	
also, but I know that this is the group that we go required to produce forage yield. Yeah, apparently	
to to obtain the stats on that, and that's probably somewhere there must be data must be referring to	
3 two or three years dated; in other words, I think the Illinois River I mean northwest Arkansas. I	
4 you wouldn't get the 2007 data because they're mean, he would have that data. Yeah, he's got that	
5 collecting it. 02:06PM data. 02:09PM	
6 Q Right. Q And you don't know, sitting here today,	
7 A It's kind of what we rely on for these things. whether or not the soils he's referring to have	
8 Q Okay, and it's acceptable in your scientific excess phosphorus levels equal to approximately 80	
9 community to rely on those statistics? to 85 percent?	
10 A Yes. 02:06PM A I don't know; I do not know. He is the 02:0	09PM
Q All right. Moving over to Page 1610 of the repository of the soil test information that's in	
report in the first in the left-hand column in all the state but particularly Washington, Arkansas	
the first paragraph there it says actually the and Benton, and all soil tests are sent in, and we	
second sentence, poultry litter accounted for 92, 96 can't separate a soil test from my lawn or a	
and 92 percent of the total manure-derived nitrogen, 02:06PM 500-acre grower. 02:10PM	
phosphorus and potassium respectfully in this Q That's part of the system at least I'm	
analysis for Arkansas. Data not shown. Do you know thinking kind of falls apart, doesn't it?	
what would be the source of that data? A Sounds like it ought to be changed.	
A I do not. I read that last night and I did Q In order to be able to identify these areas	
20 not understand that either. 02:07PM where an index might be useful, you kind of need to	02:10PM
Q Okay. know the areas that perhaps on could occur?	
A It says data not shown, so he must have MR. McDANIEL: Object to the form.	
Nathan must have got that. MR. GEORGE: Object to the form.	
Q Is that who we would look to to find the A Well, I think we would be better served if we	00.10===
source, Nathan Slaton? 02:07PM were to make some distinguished make some effort	02:10PM
131 133	

13, under the column net nutrient bolance, the last sentence makes this conclusions: Therefore, a major proton of poultry litter would have to be stabilish a balanced situation for phosphorus. Do carbolish a balanced situation for phosphorus. Do carbolish and an eastern and phosphorus exists in District 1, which is furthest away from the row crop producing area in eastern and phosphorus exists in District 1, which is furthest away from the row crop producing area in eastern and phosphorus in the stabilish abalanced situation for phosphorus. Do carbolish and are referring to phosphorus it would be the case. A A teleprote on if -if your - I guess if you are referring to phosphorus, it would be the case. A Yes.	Г		
says in here somewhere one to mine kilograms right there is excess. Q. Over on the next page, 1611 of this Exhibit 02:11PM 13, under the column net nutrient balance, the last sentence makes this conclusion: Therefore, a major portion of pouttry litter would have to be transported outside of the western district to stabilish a balanced situation for phosphorus. Do 02:11PM 12 you have that same opinion; is that your opinion? A. It depends on if - if your - I guess if you are received in the stable of	1	at trying to know, you know, if your soil test P in	Q The balance over the 50?
there is excess. Q Over on the next page, 1611 of this Exhibit 02:11PM 131, under the column net nutrient balance, the last sentence makes this conclusion: Therefore, a major protino of poultry litter would have to be trusported outside of the western district to trusported outside of the western district to the stabilish a balanced situation for phosphorus. Do 02:11PM 14 you have that same opinion; is that your opinion? A it depends on if – if your – I guess if you are referring to phosphorus, it would be the case. A referring to phosphorus, it would be the case. Q And that's what this is referring to I believe, is it not? Q Under the portion on Page 1612 looks like that seems opinion produces the majority of excess. Q Under the portion on Page 1612 looks like that seems estern Arkansas, and we can see from the map in the article that are referring to I believe, is it not? Q Under the portion on Page 1612 looks like that seems entence it shows, our data show that poultry producing produces the majority of excess of collectable and transportable nitrogen and operation of the vestern Arkansas, is not we care from the map in the article that are referring to I believe, is it not? Q Under the portion on Page 1612 looks like that seems of the western Arkansas, is not we care from the map in the article that to page 14 that or page that No. I includes Benton and O2:15PM that or page that No. I includes Benton and O2:15PM that or page that No. I includes Benton and O2:15PM that or page that No. I includes Benton and O2:15PM that or page that No. I includes Benton and O2:15PM that or page that No. I includes Benton and O2:15PM that or page that No. I includes Benton and O2:15PM that or page that No. I includes Benton and O2:15PM that or page that No. I includes Benton and O2:15PM that or page that No. I includes Benton and O2:15PM that or page that No. I includes Benton and O2:15PM that or or or that the table was a section of creating and page that the or or careful manufacture. In this that the same opinion	2	lawns or gardens are high, we need to know that, but	A No. Just coming in, going out. I think he
there is excess. Q Over on the next page, 1611 of this Exhibit 02:11PM 131, under the column net nutrient balance, the last sentence makes this conclusion: Therefore, a major protino of poultry litter would have to be trusported outside of the western district to trusported outside of the western district to the stabilish a balanced situation for phosphorus. Do 02:11PM 14 you have that same opinion; is that your opinion? A it depends on if – if your – I guess if you are referring to phosphorus, it would be the case. A referring to phosphorus, it would be the case. Q And that's what this is referring to I believe, is it not? Q Under the portion on Page 1612 looks like that seems opinion produces the majority of excess. Q Under the portion on Page 1612 looks like that seems estern Arkansas, and we can see from the map in the article that are referring to I believe, is it not? Q Under the portion on Page 1612 looks like that seems entence it shows, our data show that poultry producing produces the majority of excess of collectable and transportable nitrogen and operation of the vestern Arkansas, is not we care from the map in the article that are referring to I believe, is it not? Q Under the portion on Page 1612 looks like that seems of the western Arkansas, is not we care from the map in the article that to page 14 that or page that No. I includes Benton and O2:15PM that or page that No. I includes Benton and O2:15PM that or page that No. I includes Benton and O2:15PM that or page that No. I includes Benton and O2:15PM that or page that No. I includes Benton and O2:15PM that or page that No. I includes Benton and O2:15PM that or page that No. I includes Benton and O2:15PM that or page that No. I includes Benton and O2:15PM that or page that No. I includes Benton and O2:15PM that or page that No. I includes Benton and O2:15PM that or page that No. I includes Benton and O2:15PM that or or or that the table was a section of creating and page that the or or careful manufacture. In this that the same opinion	3		says in here somewhere one to nine kilograms right
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	23	excess on, whether it's the excess of fertility	Q Okay, and is Nathan Slaton the same Nathan you
excess on, whether it's the excess of letting the excess of letting excess of lettin		·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
25 assume it's just the balance. 02:14PM the University? 02:26PM		·	- I
		·	
135		135	137

1	A Correct.	Q What else would be excluded from that
2	Q And he would be the same gentleman who is	definition?
3	working on some research that he's yet to publish	A I'm not certain about this but I think that
4	regarding the agronomic levels associated with	probably would include dairy and swine waste.
5	phosphorus; is that correct? 02:26PM	Q What about wildlife; is wildlife for purposes 02:29PM
6	A Correct, crop response and phosphorus.	of this analysis collectable and transportable N and
7	Q Thank you. Now, just one point of context on	P?
8	the article that is Exhibit 13, is this a study that	A No, not in my opinion.
9	is specific to the Illinois River watershed?	Q The human waste that is discharged from
10	A No. It's for the actually the counties 02:27PM	POTW's, would that be considered collectable and 02:29PM
11	that's indicated in Figure 1.	transportable N and P?
12	Q It looks at nutrient issues across the entire	A The sludge would be.
13	state of Arkansas; is that right?	Q The sludge?
14	A Yes.	A Yeah.
15	Q And even some of the statements that you were 02:27PM	Q So you are making a distinction for purpose of 02:29PM
16	asked about regarding districts in the western part	the definition used in this study between sewage
17	of the state, do you recall that line of	sludge and the actual discharge out of a pipe;
18	questioning?	correct?
19	A Yes.	A Yes.
20	Q Are any of those districts married up 02:27PM	Q So this study and its analysis regarding 02:29PM
21	geographically with the boundaries of the Illinois	nutrient inputs does not take into account point
22	River watershed; do you understand that question?	source discharges?
23	A Yes and no. Restate it.	A No.
24	Q Let me refine it a little bit. It was a poor	Q Nor does it take into account the contribution
25	question. For example, let's go to the map. 02:27PM	to the nutrient balance from cattle or wildlife? 02:29PM
23	138	140
	130	110
1	District No. 1, which consists of six different	A No. Just strictly litter the way I understand
2	counties; is that correct?	it.
3	A Yes.	Q Turn to Page 1610. I'm going to ask a couple
4	Q Okay. Are all six of those counties in the	of questions. In the left-hand column you were
5	Illinois River watershed? 02:28PM	asked about the sentence that says poultry litter 02:30PM
6	A No.	accounted for 92, 96 and 92 percent of the total
7	Q How many are at least partially in the	manure-derived N, P and K represented in this
8	Illinois River watershed?	analysis for Arkansas. Do you recall that question?
9	A To my knowledge I think Benton and Washington.	A Yes.
10	Q And do you agree that neither of those two 02:28PM	Q Can you tell me with respect to those 02:30PM
11	counties are entirely within the watershed?	percentages what geographic area is being described?
12	A Correct.	A I cannot. I will have to talk to Mr. Slaton
13	Q Now, if you turn to Page 1612, you were asked	about that one.
14	some questions about the second sentence under	Q So you are not suggesting by your testimony
15	discussion regarding the data showing poultry 02:28PM	earlier that this sentence establishes or supports 02:30PM
16	production produces the majority of excess	the notion that 92 or 96 percent of the N, P and K
17	collectable and transportable N and P in western	in the Illinois River watershed is represented by
18	Arkansas; do you recall that?	poultry litter?
19	A Yes.	A No. I'm saying I don't know where those
20	Q What types of nutrient sources to your 02:28PM	numbers came from and no. 02:31PM
21	knowledge would not be included in this study's	Q Similar question, in the left-hand column, the
22	definition of collectable and transportable N and P?	very last sentence and it carries over to the
23	A Probably sludge.	right-hand column, you were asked about the
24	Q Sewage sludge?	statement that a significant proportion of the soil
25	A Uh-huh. 02:29PM	tests used for forage production has excess soil 02:31PM
	120	-
	139	141

1	test P in 15 to 20 percent of these samples. Do you	Q The title of this paper is the phosphorus
2	recall that?	index background and status; correct?
3	A Yes.	A Correct.
4	Q Again, geographically do you know whether that	Q And I think you've told us earlier that even
5	is a state-wide figure or something that is confined 02:31PM	though this is undated, that you recall generally 02:34PM
6	either to the Illinois River watershed or the	when this was published?
7	western side of Arkansas?	A Yes.
8	A It's certainly confined to the area that in	Q Do you remember when that was? I've
9	Arkansas.	forgotten.
10	Q In Arkansas? 02:31PM	A Let's see if I can say the same thing I did 02:34PM
11	A Yes.	before. I'm guessing it's in the late '90's, mid to
12	Q But you're not sure if that's a number that is	late '90's.
13	reporting the percentage of excess phosphorus soils	Q And you told us in your testimony earlier that
14	in the western district or the eastern district?	a phosphorus index is a risk-based tool that's used
15	A It says forage production. I'm assuming he's 02:31PM	by a lot of both scientists and regulators in 02:34PM
16	referring to the area where forage is produced and	managing poultry litter application; is that
17	that would be the eastern section, primarily the	correct?
18	number one.	A Correct.
19	Q Okay. Last question on this document, Dr.	Q Have you looked at the extent to which the
20	Daniels, the sentence that you were asked about on 02:32PM	concept of a phosphorus index has been embraced by 02:34PM
21	Page 1614 in the conclusion that provided that the	various states across the country?
22	results from this assessment reinforced the thought	A Yes.
23	that current nutrient application strategies in	Q Could you tell us generally the acceptance of
24	western Arkansas are not sustainable without danger	a phosphorus index?
25	of creating or exacerbating water quality issues 02:32PM	A I don't know the exact numbers but I think 02:35PM
	142	144
1	from excess nutrients. Do you recall that?	it's like 96 percent of the states have accepted the
2	A Right.	phosphorus index as their management tool.
4	Q When was this paper published? A It says 2004, September 2004.	Q And included in that 96 percent would be both the state of Arkansas and the state of Oklahoma;
5	Q And do you recall I assume you completed 02:32PM	correct? 02:35PM
6	you and your co-authors worked on this paper	A Certainly the state of Arkansas. I think the
7	sometime prior to it being published, of course?	state of Oklahoma have what they call an index but
8	A Right, probably 2002.	it is basically based on soil test P.
9	Q Okay. Since 2002 have there been changes on	Q And do you recall or do you have knowledge of
10	the Arkansas side in terms of the way in which 02:33PM	the threshold level of soil test P in Oklahoma which 02:35PM
11	poultry litter is managed from a regulatory	is acceptable under their litter application
12	standpoint?	standards?
13	A Yes. I think the I'm not sure whether in	A I believe they have two numbers, one for
14	2002 whether the index was a requirement or not, but	impaired watersheds and unimpaired. The I'm
15	it is now, and also I understand that certainly our 02:33PM	guessing here but I think one is the impaired 02:35PM
16	experience in the Eucha-Spavinaw watershed is that	watershed is 300 pounds per acre in a zero to 60
17	hauling has been very popular and very successful.	sample. I think that's right; I'm not sure.
18	Q And those are all developments that post date	Q Look at Exhibit No. 12. The paragraph under
19	this observation in Exhibit No. 13?	the heading relating soil and runoff phosphorus
20	A Yes. 02:33PM	there are actually two paragraphs. I want to focus 02:36PM
21	Q You mentioned the phosphorus index. Let's go	on the last sentence. Could you read the last
22	to I think it was Exhibit No. 12. I'm a little bit	sentence?
23	out of order. I'm not sure if you kept yours in	A Therefore?
24	order.	Q Yes.
25	A He did. 02:34PM	A Therefore, soil P levels alone have little 02:36PM
20	71 110 did. 02.3 ii ii	

1	meaning vis-a-vis P loss potential unless you	benefits to land applying poultry litter even on a
2	they are used in conjunction with an estimate of	field where the STP levels for phosphorus are at or
3	potential transport, i.e. surface runoff, erosion	above the agronomic rate?
4	and leaching.	A Yes, and for the Record, if you're at 55 parts
5	Q Can you help me understand what that means? 02:36PM	per million and you go to 56 or 60, that doesn't 02:39PM
6	A Basically what we're saying is that my	mean that, you know, it's a drop dead and you're
7	position on this is that soil test P alone is a very	it's where does that on that scale and I don't
8	easy, very good way of dealing with manure	know where that is where does that become a
9	management because you can go theoretically you	detriment, and that's the \$64,000 question.
10	can go measure it, but it's not it is not 02:36PM	Q Turn to Exhibit 4, which I think is another 02:39PM
11	necessarily the best way but you can on some soils	paper, Professor Daniels, that you've co-authored.
12	have high soil test P I mean low soil test P and	MR. GARREN: What's your cite?
13	a high risk. So what we're saying is that we need	MR. GEORGE: Exhibit 4. Sorry.
14	to combine the two.	A Yes, sir.
15	Q Which two? I'm sorry. 02:37PM	Q It's an article entitled poultry manure 02:40PM
16	A Threshold, a cut-off level and the phosphorus	management, environmentally sound options; correct?
17	index in concert.	A Correct.
18	Q You were asked some questions about agronomic	Q Would you turn to the Page 324 of that
19	requirements of certain crops and there was a	article?
20	discussion about how much phosphorus a particular 02:37PM	A Yes, sir. 02:40PM
21	crop might need. Are you, sir, of the opinion that	Q On the left-hand column towards the bottom
22	the most science-based method for dealing with	there is a rather long sentence that begins with
23	poultry litter application rates would be an	soil properties; do you see that?
24	agronomic rate?	A On 324 left-hand column?
25	A No, because I think there are some that 02:37PM	Q Yes, sir, all the way to the bottom beneath 02:40PM
89	146	148
		-11
1	there are some additional things that you get from	the heading agronomic and environmental effects.
2	litter besides phosphorus. The question is, how far	A In addition to benefits?
3	does that go up on the scale of STP.	Q Yes. Could you just read that?
4	Q Okay. What are some of the additional	A In addition to benefits that poultry litter
5	agricultural benefits associated with poultry litter 02:37PM	and manure provide to crop production in the form of 02:41PM
6	beyond phosphorus?	nutrients, these carbon bearing materials can build
7	A Well, certainly organic matter content, you're	soil organic material reserves, which benefit crop
8	adding some micronutrients, but Nathan has done work	production via increase in soil-water holding
9	on this and he would be much better, but there are	capacity, water infiltration rate, cation exchange
10	definitely some. For example, in the delta we can 02:38PM	capacity and structural stability. 02:41PM
11	take, and he has done this, can take side by side	Q Are these some of the additional benefits
12	plots where you put out litter and where you match	beyond just nutrient value that you were discussing
13	that same nutrient rate with a commercial fertilizer	that are recognized with regard to poultry litter?
14	and the litter plots will substantially out yield	A Yes.
15	the commercial fertilizer, and we have no clue why 02:38PM	Q And you have those benefits present even when 02:41PM
16	that is. Micronutrients, who knows.	you are land applying beyond the soil test
17	Q And those benefits beyond just the	phosphorus agronomic levels; correct?
18	introduction of phosphorus as a nutrient are present	A Yes. I guess the other thing we forgot to put
	with litter annihosticus that a com aron above the	there is litter has a liming capability.
19	with litter applications that occur even above the	
19 20	agronomic rate for phosphorus for a particular crop; 02:38PM	Q Explain what you mean. 02:42PM
		I
20	agronomic rate for phosphorus for a particular crop; 02:38PM	Q Explain what you mean. 02:42PM
20 21	agronomic rate for phosphorus for a particular crop; 02:38PM is that correct?	Q Explain what you mean. 02:42PM A Litter in itself has a pH of about 8.3, and
20 21 22	agronomic rate for phosphorus for a particular crop; 02:38PM is that correct? MR. GARREN: Object to the form.	Q Explain what you mean. 02:42PM A Litter in itself has a pH of about 8.3, and when applied to land over long terms, you will
20 21 22 23	agronomic rate for phosphorus for a particular crop; 02:38PM is that correct? MR. GARREN: Object to the form. A Yes.	Q Explain what you mean. 02:42PM A Litter in itself has a pH of about 8.3, and when applied to land over long terms, you will evidence a pH increase. Normally our soils in this

1	litter long-term application of litter will raise	fescue grass plots?
2	the pH into that optimum range.	A Yes, sir.
3	Q And that would be another benefit associated	Q The sentence that begins the bottom of the
4	with land application of poultry litter?	left-hand column on Page 361, poultry litter is no
5	A Yes. I think one of the major concerns of the 02:42PM	different; do you see that? 02:45PM
6	growers, should they not be able to use the litter,	A Yes.
7	is both liming and nitrogen application.	Q I'll just read it. It says, poultry litter is
8	Q And I assume this liming benefit would be	no different from other fertilizers, both organic
9	reaped even in land applications on soils where you	and inorganic, in that litter constituents may be
10	have a soil test that reports the agronomic needs 02:43PM	lost from application sites in runoff from intense 02:46PM
11	for phosphorus are already met?	storms. Do you see that statement?
12	A Yes.	A Yes.
13	Q So is it your opinion, sir, that there are	Q Do you still agree with that statement?
14	legitimate reasons to land apply poultry litter even	A I do and, in fact, that's '93. Since then
15	when the agronomic requirements for phosphorus are 02:43PM	Dwayne and others and myself have shown that 02:46PM
16	satisfied on a particular field?	actually if you are going to apply litter, land
17	MR. GARREN: Object to the form of the	apply litter at the same phosphorus rate of let's
18	question.	say 40 pounds per acre and commercial fertilizer at
19	Q Go ahead and answer.	40 pounds per acre of P, the commercial fertilizer
20	A Yes. 02:43PM	is a significantly higher runoff than litter. 02:46PM
21	MR. GEORGE: Let's take a break. We're	Q Why is that; do you know?
22	supposed to change out a tape.	A Because the commercial fertilizer by law when
23	VIDEOGRAPHER: We're now off the Record.	it's listed as, you know, 10-10-10, that has to be
24	The time is now 2:43 p.m.	that quantity has to be water soluble, and in the
25	(Whereupon, a discussion was held off 02:43PM	litter itself, there's a lot in the organic form and 02:46PM
	150	152
1	the Record.)	maybe 6 percent in the inorganic form.
2	VIDEOGRAPHER: We are back on the Record.	Q So if I understand correctly, based on the
3	The time is 2:44 p.m.	additional research that's been done since this
4	Q Dr. Daniels, I assume from the exchange we	paper was published by you and your colleagues at
5	just had that you are not offering an opinion in 02:44PM	the University of Arkansas, you would agree that 02:47PM
6	this case that poultry litter applications in the	assuming the same application rates, commercial
7	Illinois River watershed should be or need to be	fertilizer is a greater risk of runoff than poultry
8 9	limited to the agronomic needs of crops for	litter?
10	phosphorus? MR. GARREN: Object to the form. 02:44PM	A In terms of phosphorus, yes. O Sir, from the conversations you've had with 02:47PM
11	MR. GARREN: Object to the form. 02:44PM A No, I'm not.	Q Sir, from the conversations you've had with 02:47PM growers and cattle ranchers who use poultry litter,
12	Q You're not offering that opinion?	what alternative would they have if they are
13	A I'm not.	prohibited from using poultry litter to fertilize
14	Q In fact, isn't it your understanding, sir,	their forage for their cattle?
15	that the current phosphorus indexes as configured in 02:44PM	MR. GARREN: Object to the form. 02:47PM
16	Arkansas and Oklahoma applicable to the Illinois	A Commercial fertilizer, purchase commercial
17	River watershed permit the land application of	fertilizer.
18	poultry litter beyond the agronomic needs of crops	Q While we're on cattle, let's go to Exhibit 12.
19	for phosphorus?	A Yes.
20	MR. GARREN: Object to the form. 02:45PM	Q Which is an article that you were asked some 02:47PM
21	A Yes.	questions about entitled fecal coliform and
22	Q Can you turn to Exhibit 5, sir, which is	streptococcus concentrations in runoff from grazed
23	another article that you are a co-author on entitled	pastures in northwest Arkansas. You're a co-author
24	effects of poultry litter application rate and	on that paper?
25	rainfall intensity on the quality of runoff on 02:45PM	A That's not 12. It's 11 maybe; is that 02:48PM
	151	153

1	correct? Fecal coliform and streptococcus?	A Which paragraph?
2	Q Correct.	Q I'm sorry. It's the first full paragraph on
3	A Got it.	104.
4	Q I apologize.	A 104, and the contribution of non-point
5	A That's all right. 02:48PM	sources? 02:51PM
6	Q This was a study that you worked on with	Q Yes, sir.
7	several others at the University back sometime prior	A Yes, okay.
8	to 1997; is that correct?	Q There's a discussion in that sentence about
9	A Yes.	the host of variables and the sentence that follows
10	Q And in the abstract, the very first sentence 02:48PM	that, influence the extent to which non-point 02:51PM
11	references cattle grazing; do you see that?	sources can contribute to fecal coliform or fecal
12	A Yes.	strep pollution; do you see that?
13	Q And towards the bottom of the abstract one of	A Uh-huh.
14	the key terms associated with this study is cattle;	O And one of the identified variables that
15	correct? 02:48PM	you're discussing in this article is microbial 02:51PM
16	A Yes.	survival; do you see that?
17	Q Okay. Included within this study, were you	A Yes.
18	evaluating or examining the extent to which cattle	Q What generally if you could give me an
19	might contribute to fecal coliform and streptococcus	understanding of what you are talking about there
20	concentrations in runoff? 02:49PM	and how it's a variable that needs to be considered? 02:52PM
21	A Yes.	A Well, I think with it's like any organism.
22	O And is it in fact well known within scientific	Given the right conditions, it will last its
23	circles, Dr. Daniels, that manure from cattle is a	expected lifetime. Given not those conditions, it
24	significant, can be a significant source of fecal	may perish, and I think we've shown some situations
25	coliform and streptococcus found in nearby streams? 02:49PM	where not anyway, I'll answer your question. 02:52PM
	154	156
		100
1	A Yes.	Survival might mean drying up in the riverbed.
2	Q Have you spent any time in the Illinois River	Q Would this variable also encompass the fact
3	watershed or along the Illinois River and its	that some microbes that are contained in manure
4	tributaries?	that's deposited on the ground die before they ever
5	A Horse Creek. 02:49PM	reach a water body? 02:52PM
6	Q Did you have occasion to see during those	A Absolutely.
7	times in the watershed cattle having direct access	Q That's a well-known phenomenon?
8	to streams?	A Uh-huh.
9	A Yes.	Q So I assume given that variable, that another
10	Q Are you aware that cattle sometimes defecate 02:49PM	fact that should be considered is the distance 02:52PM
11	directly in streams; correct?	between where the microorganism is interjected into
12	A Been known to do that.	the environment and the receiving water body; is
13	Q Let's stay on bacteria and go to what I hope	that right?
14	is Exhibit 10, unless my numbering is off. Should	A Correct.
15	be an article entitled indicator bacteria 02:50PM	Q Down in the very last paragraph, the second 02:53PM
16	concentrations.	full sentence says that it appears that even
17	A Correct.	background fecal coliform and fecal strep
18	Q This is an article that you co-authored with	concentrations in streams can exceed primary contact
19	some others back in 1997; is that correct?	standards; do you see that?
20	A Correct. 02:50PM	A Yes. 02:53PM
21	Q Turn to the second page, which is Page 104.	Q What help me understand what is meant by
22	In the left-hand column the first full sentence	background fecal coliform and fecal strep.
23	talks about the contribution of non-point sources to	A Well, again, I'm skating on expertise that is
24	fecal coliform and fecal strep pollution; do you see	pretty questionable, but it's my understanding with
25	that? 02:51PM	fecal coliform is that you get a false positive even 02:53PM
	155	157
		* .

1	from fecal organisms in the soil, and so that's a	conducted during high flow conditions presumably
2	false positive, and that may be you may be	when non-point sources dominate, then the stream
3	picking up that in your background or there may be	could be categorized as impaired. Significant
4	actual you can't distinguish between the two.	resources might then be devoted to improving the
5	Q Okay. Isn't it true, and if you don't know, 02:54PM	microbial quality of the stream even though the 02:57PM
6	feel free to say you don't know, but isn't it true,	impairment does not actually occur except at times
7	Dr. Daniels, that even soils that are not amended	when uses such as swimming and fishing are
8	with poultry litter or the subject of cattle grazing	impractical.
9	contain some background level of bacteria?	Q Does that help you understand the point that
10	A Yes. 02:54PM	was made at the end about 02:57PM
11	Q Looks like one of the points of this article,	A Yes.
12	Dr. Daniels, was to evaluate the relationship	Q Tell us what your understanding is now.
13	between flow regimes in the stream and	A Well, again, I think what it's saying is that
14	concentrations of either fecal coliform or fecal	when under high flow conditions, you get some
15	strep; is that correct? 02:54PM	resuspension of these compounds and they may 02:58PM
16	A Correct.	indicate that they're impaired when in fact under
17	Q And then if you look over in the last Page	normal use they would not be.
18	107, my reading of the study was that there was a	Q And what's the significance of the last part
19	relationship found between flow, particularly high	of that last sentence about microbial quality of the
20	flow conditions, and certain concentrations of 02:55PM	stream even though the impairment does not actually 02:58PM
21	bacteria; is that what you recall from this thing?	occur at times when uses such as swimming and
22	A Uh-huh.	fishing are impractical?
23		
24	Q Was that a yes? A Yes. Excuse me.	A I think what it's saying is when or my interpretation of what it's saying is when these
25		•
4 9	Q Okay. The sentence in the right-hand column 02:55PM	numbers are high, it's due to the high runoff flows, 02:58PM 160
	136	100
1	right above the heading FC to FS ratios	wouldn't be swimming at that time.
2	A Yes.	Q Wouldn't be times at which there's substantial
3	Q Can you read that sentence that begins with in	use occurring on the water body?
4	other words?	A Right, correct.
5	A In other words, sampling during periods of 02:55PM	Q Because people generally don't swim in a 02:58PM
6	high flow can result in relatively high fecal	flood; is that right?
7	coliform and fecal strep concentration even though	A True.
8	the flow conditions at sampling do not support one	MR. GARREN: Object to the form.
9	or more of the stream's intended use.	Q One last article I want to do some clean-up
10	Q Help me understand, if you can, what was meant 02:55PM	on, Dr. Daniels. 02:59PM
11	by the statement that high flow conditions do not	MR. BULLOCK: Objection to the form.
12	support one or more of the stream's intended uses.	Q Exhibit No. 7.
13	A I'm guessing that under high flow conditions,	A Excuse me?
14	you're going to get resuspensions of the materials	Q Exhibit 7. I'm sorry.
15	in soils both in the runoff and in the stream, and 02:56PM	A Got it. 02:59PM
16	then these concentrations go up. In other words	Q You were asked about a couple different
17	I guess I'll stick by that.	sentences and I want to make sure I understand what
18	Q Okay. For context, turn back over to Page	your position is on a few issues.
19	104, the bottom the last sentence in the	A Sure.
20	left-hand column carrying over 02:57PM	Q The first one on Page 251, I'm sorry, the 02:59PM
21	A If?	second full paragraph that begins with runoff, you
22	Q Yes.	were asked about the following statement: Runoff
23	A Shall I read that you're saying?	from agricultural land is one of the major sources
24	Q Yeah, and read the next one, too, please.	of non-point source pollution. In reports to
25	A If, for example, sufficient sampling is 02:57PM	Congress, the USEPA has identified agricultural 03:00PM
	159	161

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1	non-point pollution as the major source of stream	A I think there may be models that have done
2	and lake contamination that prevents attainment of	that but actual data collection, no.
3	water quality goals identified in The Clean Water	Q Back to Exhibit No. 7 on the next page, Page
4	Act. Do you see those two sentences?	252
5	A Yes. 03:00PM	A Uh-huh. 03:02PM
6	Q Do you recall being asked about those?	Q you were asked some questions about midway
7	A Yes.	down the left column, advanced or accelerate
8	Q Are those two statements intended by you to be	eutrophication.
9	a comment on the source of any pollution that may be	A Uh-huh.
10	found in either Lake Tenkiller or the Illinois River 03:00PM	Q Do you recall being asked some questions about 03:02PM
11	watershed?	drinking water and aquatic weeds?
12	A No. I think those are intended for just the	A Right.
13	general sources in the United States.	Q Sir, are you offering any opinions regarding
14	Q You weren't intending to offer an opinion in	the extent to which, if at all, poultry litter has
15	that statement or in your testimony about it today 03:00PM	contributed to the eutrophication of Lake Tenkiller? 03:03PM
16	regarding the extent to which, if at all, poultry	A I'm saying that this is what happens in a
17	litter contributes to contamination of either Lake	general context.
18	Tenkiller or its tributaries?	Q So your statements both in Exhibit No. 7 and
19	A No.	the questions you were asked about it by Mr. Garren
20	Q You were asked, Dr. Daniels, a lot of general 03:01PM	were general statements as opposed to something 03:03PM
21	questions about the risk or potential of phosphorus	specific?
22	runoff over the last few hours by Mr. Garren and in	A Correct, not specific. Not to say Bosque
23	many of those questions they were just sort of	River watershed or Illinois River or Eucha-Spavinaw.
24	abstract. Do you agree with that?	General terms.
25	MR. GARREN: Object to the form. 03:01PM	Q Would the same be true of this paper's 03:03PM
	162	164
1	A They were general questions?	discussion of trihalomethanes; do you see that
2	Q Right.	reference?
3	A Yes.	A Yes, correct.
4	Q General questions that did not reveal the	Q You're not aware, are you, sir, of any work
5	specific litter applications or specific locations; 03:01PM	that's been done either by yourself or others that 03:03PM
6	correct?	would establish the presence of trihalomethanes in
7	A Yes, in general terms, yes.	drinking water and the Illinois River due to poultry
8	Q Let's move away from generalities, if we can,	litter?
9	for a moment to specifics. Professor Daniels, can	A No.
10	you identify any specific location in the Illinois 03:01PM	Q I think I've said last question a time or two. 03:03PM
11	River watershed where litter has been applied which	This really is the last line, Dr. Daniels. You made
12	you have studied and investigated to an extent that	a statement in response to one of Mr. Garren's
13	you're willing to say that this location is a source	questions about litter generally being applied
14	of phosphorus or any other substance found in Lake	within six to twelve miles; do you recall that?
15	Tenkiller? 03:02PM	A Yes. 03:04PM
16	A No.	Q Okay. Are you aware that today in 2007 that
17	Q You haven't prepared that sort of analysis,	litter is being transported on a regular basis
18	correct, or that form of that sort of analysis?	distances well in excess of six to twelve miles?
19	A No, and I don't know of anyone that has. If	A Yes.
20	they have, I'd like to see it. 03:02PM	Q What's the farthest that you're aware of it 03:04PM
21	Q And you're someone who, I assume, keeps up on	being transported from northwest Arkansas?
22	literature around the subject; correct?	A I think south of Oklahoma City. I don't know
23	A Try to.	how far that is but it's more than six miles.
24	Q And you haven't seen that sort of analysis	Q More than 100 miles, would it not?
25	presented in any literature? 03:02PM	A Yes, yes. 03:04PM
	163	165
	1	100

1	MR. GEORGE: I'll pass the witness.	number of the articles that you've written, that	
2	CROSS EXAMINATION	· · ·	
	R. McDANIEL:	you've devoted a considerable part of your	
		professional career to research and development of	
	ood afternoon, Dr. Daniels. I'm Scott niel. I represent Peterson Farms. Bear with me 03:05PM	the concept of a phosphorus index; is that true?	02.07DM
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		03:07PM
	p, skip and jump around just a little bit but	devoted towards things that relate to the phosphorus	
7 I'll be l		index, yes, and the phosphorus index itself.	
	ou'll be the first one that's done that	Q Are there about how many, generally	
9 today.		speaking, scientists are there in the United States	
	Vell, we'll see if I can fulfill my promise. 03:05PM	who also do research and writing in the area of	03:08PM
	MR. GARREN: About being brief?	phosphorus indices?	
12	MR. McDANIEL: Yes.	MR. GARREN: Object to the form.	
13 Q L	et me ask you, sir, to look at Exhibit No. 8.	A Excuse me?	
14 8.		MR. GARREN: Object to the form, improper	
15 A 8	?	predicates. 03:08PM	
16 Q Y	es.	A Judging from the SERA-17, size of 150 to 200.	
17 A Y	es, sir.	Q Sir, is the concept of a phosphorus index, is	
18 Q V	Vill you take just a second and reread the	that the state of the art today as	
19 very fin	rst paragraph in the introduction to	MR. GARREN: Object to the form. Sorry.	
20 yoursel	If. 03:05PM	MR. McDANIEL: Excuse me, Rick. I might	03:08PM
21 A C	Out loud or to myself?	fix it to your satisfaction by the time I get	
22 Q T	o yourself.	finished.	
23 A C	Okay. Yes.	MR. GARREN: I doubt it, but go ahead.	
	n your earlier testimony in response to	Q Sir, is the phosphorus index state of the art	
	ons Mr. Garren was asking you, he covered this 03:06PM	as far as a management tool for the agricultural	03:09PM
1	166	168	00.001111
this was	aph with you and then he asked you whether as whether this paragraph, the statements paragraph applied to the Illinois River hed and if I recall correctly, your answer was	utilization of animal waste? MR. GARREN: Same objection as to form. A Yes. Q I understand the testimony that you gave in	
waters	03:06PM	1 ' ' '	
5 1700	03.001 W		03-00PM
5 yes.	m corry I muses again what I should have	response to Mr. George's questions and that under	03:09PM
6 A I	m sorry. I guess again what I should have	the phosphorus index, poultry litter can be applied	03:09PM
6 A I said w	as that this is a general occurrence.	the phosphorus index, poultry litter can be applied to pastures at levels in excess of a crop's need for	03:09PM
6 A I 7 said w 8 Geogra	as that this is a general occurrence. aphically this is what happens, not just not	the phosphorus index, poultry litter can be applied to pastures at levels in excess of a crop's need for phosphorus; is that correct?	03:09PM
6 A I said w. 8 Geogra in the I	as that this is a general occurrence. aphically this is what happens, not just not Illinois River watershed, not only in the	the phosphorus index, poultry litter can be applied to pastures at levels in excess of a crop's need for phosphorus; is that correct? A Yes.	
6 A I said w. 8 Geogra 9 in the I Illinois	as that this is a general occurrence. aphically this is what happens, not just – not Illinois River watershed, not only in the 8 River watershed. 03:07PM	the phosphorus index, poultry litter can be applied to pastures at levels in excess of a crop's need for phosphorus; is that correct? A Yes. Q And does that mean, sir, that phosphorus	03:09PM 03:09PM
6 A I 7 said w. 8 Geogra 9 in the l 10 Illinois 11 Q V	as that this is a general occurrence. aphically this is what happens, not just not Illinois River watershed, not only in the s River watershed. 03:07PM Were you saying that these scientific	the phosphorus index, poultry litter can be applied to pastures at levels in excess of a crop's need for phosphorus; is that correct? A Yes. Q And does that mean, sir, that phosphorus excuse me, that poultry litter can be applied to	
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6 A I 7 8 8 Geogra 9 in the 1 1 Q V 1 1 2 princip 1 3 well as 1 4 A V 1 1 5 1 6 Q T 1 7 A V 1	as that this is a general occurrence. applically this is what happens, not just — not Illinois River watershed, not only in the s River watershed. O3:07PM Were you saying that these scientific bles apply in the Illinois River watershed as other locations? Ves, yes. MR. GARREN: Object to the form. O3:07PM That was the intent? Ves.	the phosphorus index, poultry litter can be applied to pastures at levels in excess of a crop's need for phosphorus; is that correct? A Yes. Q And does that mean, sir, that phosphorus excuse me, that poultry litter can be applied to pastures at levels in excess of the phosphorus agronomic need without causing water pollution? A Yes. MR. GARREN: Again, object to form. Q Does all soil have some background level of phosphorus?	03:09PM
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1	runoff of phosphorus today. Is it scientifically	A Yes.
2	possible in this region of the country to have zero	Q Does what benefits, if any, does a
3	phosphorus runoff from a pasture?	healthy does healthy ground cover have in regard
4	A Zero discharge is not possible.	to surface runoff?
5	Q Why is that? 03:10PM	MR. GARREN: Object to the form. 03:13PM
6	A It happens even under natural conditions.	A Surface runoff is determined primarily by the
7	Q In your research that you've done, have you	amount of surface cover that exists, and that's one
8	ever looked at phosphorus concentrations in runoff	of the great advantages of why we have good water
9	from forested areas?	quality here is we've got pastures and we have
10	A Yes. 03:11PM	pastures and we have like 100 percent surface cover, 03:14PM
11	Q And what did you find?	and the less surface cover you have, the more
12	A That under forestry conditions, there are a	erosion and more runoff you're going to have.
13	discharge of phosphorus.	Q Can you explain how that works?
14	Q What can be the source or sources of the	A It's primarily due to the raindrop impact.
15	phosphorus in that runoff? 03:11PM	The kinetic energy of the raindrops, as small as 03:14PM
16	A It's a natural process of decomposition of the	that may seem, will interact with the soil. Kinetic
17	leaf litter and no fertilization but it's the	energy is dissipated when there's no surface cover,
18	decomposition of leaf litter.	and the dispersion of the soil particle will occur
19	Q Assuming that these forested areas had a	immediately. Surface sealing will occur, and then
20	normal wildlife population, would wildlife be a 03:11PM	infiltration will decrease and runoff will increase. 03:14PM
21	source of phosphorus in the runoff?	Q Does the presence excuse me. Does the
22	A Yes.	presence of ground cover reduce the rate of surface
23	Q If you were to test runoff from a poultry	flow of runoff waters?
24	litter amended pasture and you found phosphorus in	A I'm sure it does. I don't have any numbers on
25	the runoff, does that necessarily mean, sir, that 03:12PM	it. 03:15PM
	170	172
,	41-4-1	0 164
1	that phosphorus will result in some impairment of	Q If the quality of the ground cover was reduced
2	surface water?	due to lack of adequate fertilization, what would be
2	surface water? A Well, depends on lots of things, the routing	due to lack of adequate fertilization, what would be the result?
2 3 4	surface water? A Well, depends on lots of things, the routing to the water body. Lot of things can happen.	due to lack of adequate fertilization, what would be the result? A Erosion rate would go up and your runoff rate
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1 comparing relative terms, nothing near what is	let's say 100 pounds of phosphorus, that doesn't
2 happening in the real world. Generally these will	mean you increase the phosphorus in the soil by 100
3 be much higher than if you did a study here the size	pounds because the absorption capacity of the soil
4 of this table with a 5-acre watershed, 20-acre	will basically deactivate and sequester a large
watershed, 2,000-acre watershed. The numbers would 03:16PM	percentage of that phosphorus to where you won't 03:19PM
decrease in terms of concentration.	even see it in your soil test. That's one question.
7 Q Okay. In your experiences both as a resident	Now, relative to agronomic rate, I'm not sure
8 in this area and professionally, have you had an	what you mean there. In other words, if the
9 opportunity to acquaint yourself with a number of	agronomic rate is 50 pounds per acre and you put out
poultry growers? 03:17PM	50 pounds per acre 03:20PM
11 A Yes.	Q I think what I'm saying is, would you agree
12 Q Do you have an opinion as a general opinion	that that's like an apples and oranges question?
as to whether poultry growers are good stewards of	A Yeah, absolutely, you bet.
14 the land?	Q And, for example, if as has been suggested by
MR. GARREN: Object to the form. 03:17PM	the lawyer asking the questions for the plaintiff, 03:20PM
A Judging from the people that I've encountered	that you should identify an agronomic rate 50 pounds
and also the yes, the answer to that is yes.	or 50 parts per million, 65 parts per million and
18 MR. McDANIEL: That's all I have. Thank	that's where you should stop, my question is, if
19 you.	more phosphorus is applied to the soil than you
20 CROSS EXAMINATION	would apply to get an agronomic rate of so-called 50 03:20PM
21 BY MR. TUCKER:	or 65 parts per million, does the soil have the
Q Professor, my name is John Tucker and I am	capacity to go ahead and absorb that extra
23 here for Cargill. I really did just have one	phosphorus and hold on to it?
question I think and, that is, is there a difference	MR. GARREN: Object to the compound nature
between soil test phosphorus numbers at a so-called 03:18PM	of the question. 03:20PM
174	176
1 CTTP 4 1 1	
agronomic rate or agronomic STP rate, is there a	A Yes, and you would not apply if you were at
difference between that and the capacity of soil to bind up chemically or chemically trap phosphorus in	that soil of 10 parts per million and you wanted to
	get it to the agronomic rate, you wouldn't apply that all at one time. You would do that over like a
an amount substantially greater than the agronomic STP; is there a difference between the soil's 03:18PM	seven-year period. You would apply it and give it 03:21PM
6 capacity to bind and the so-called agronomic STP?	time to interact and to come to equilibrium, and
7 MR. GARREN: Object to the form.	over time you would build up to that point.
8 Q And bind might not be the right word. If	Q And so if, for example, you already had a soil
9 there's a better word, feel free to use it.	test of 65 parts per million and more phosphorus
10 A State your question again, please. 03:18PM	were applied, does that mean the soil would be 03:21PM
Q Let me set it up a little bit better. We've	unable to absorb the extra phosphorus and hold it as
heard testimony today about an agronomic rate.	you described it?
We've heard the fact that there may be an ability of	A No. It would be able to sequester a certain
14 the plant to utilize more than what is commonly	percentage of that, and every soil is different.
thought of as the agronomic rate, whether it's an 03:19PM	MR. TUCKER: I thank you. 03:21PM
STP, a part per million, a 50 or 65 or whatever it	MR. THOMPSON: None for me.
is, and I'm asking insofar as the application of	REDIRECT EXAMINATION
18 litter to the soil that contains phosphorus in	BY MR. GARREN:
litter, is the capacity of the soil to bind up or	Q Dr. Daniel, Mr. George asked you about
otherwise hold the phosphorus that's applied 03:19PM	wildlife, and I think the discussions were involving 03:22PM
21 different than the so-called agronomic rate or STP	Exhibit 13 and it had to do with inputs and outputs
22 rate?	and nutrient balancing if you recall. Wildlife
A Well, I think they're two different terms but	coming in and going out of the watershed really
let me maybe I can answer your question. When	aren't going to impact it because there's a balance
you apply phosphorus to soils and you're applying 03:19PM	with what they eat and what they leave, is it not? 03:22PM
175	177

1	MR. McDANIEL: Object to the form.	litter or any source of phosphorus, any source of
2	MR. GEORGE: Object to the form.	phosphorus will result in phosphorus in runoff, yes.
3	A Theoretically, no.	Q All right, and if you compare that to a normal
4	Q Why not?	background, let's say that nobody put any phosphorus
5	A Well, you don't have buffalo migrating through 03:22PM	in and you talked about, well, you have soils and 03:24PM
6	the watershed that would bring in that quantity of	the surface cover is also beneficial, but isn't it a
7	manure.	fact that if there was never any phosphorus put in
8	Q Well, here's my question: You have I think	there and the soils were what they were intended to
9	there was some statements about wildlife, like birds	be normally, that runoff of phosphorus is going to
10	or other animals, too. They come in, they eat. 03:22PM	be small compared to what we're seeing happen today, 03:25PM
11	They leave. There's no imported feed for them, is	is it not?
12	there?	MR. McDANIEL: Object to the form.
13	A No.	A Again, it generally would be but if you have
14	Q And so there's generally a balancing, if you	very infertile soil, you're going to have very
15	will, when you're not importing the feed or 03:22PM	infertile you're going to have very probably 03:25PM
16	importing phosphorus for them to leave in the	very low surface cover, so your total phosphorus
17	watershed; is that a fair statement?	level will be higher because of erosion.
18	MR. GEORGE: Object to the form.	Q And that's even if you don't put any
19	A I guess if you're asking are birds and	phosphorus in the watershed from poultry waste?
20	wildlife a major source of phosphorus in the 03:23PM	A Yes, yes, yes. 03:25PM
21	watershed	Q And is that level that you're talking about
22	Q That's not my question, but you can answer	such that eutrophication can occur in short periods
23	that one.	or over long periods of time as you normally might
24	A I would say no.	see?
25	Q All right. Regardless of an index, if a plant 03:23PM	MR. McDANIEL: Object to the form. 03:25PM
23	178	180
1	is receiving only that nutrient which it needs, is	MR. GEORGE: Object to the form.
2	there going to be runoff?	A If you are asking will is eutrophication a
3	A Yes.	natural process, yes.
4	Q Okay, and that runoff is going to be what you	Q All right, and normally that process takes
5	referred to earlier as nominal; correct? I think 03:23PM	some time, does it not? 03:26PM
6	that was your term.	A Correct.
7	A May have been.	Q Are we seeing in the Illinois River watershed
8	Q Well, describe it for me. It's going to be	an accelerated eutrophication?
9	nominal?	MR. GEORGE: Object to the form.
10	MR. GEORGE: Object to the form. 03:23PM	A Again, I'm not an expert on impact. You'd 03:26PM
11	Q The runoff in the form of phosphorus loss?	have to ask
12	A Adding phosphorus probably will probably	Q The question with regard to the benefits that
13	the soil properties will have more the inherent	poultry litter has been described by you today as
14	soil properties will have more effect on whether you	providing under questions by Mr. George, isn't it
15	get runoff or not. 03:24PM	really a question of the benefits versus the harm 03:26PM
16	Q If we have millions and millions of chicken	that we also see from that poultry litter?
17	with imported poultry feed coming in and those	MR. GEORGE: Object to the form.
18	chickens defecating and that waste being thrown on	MR. McDANIEL: Object to the form.
19	the land, that's going to create some runoff, is it	A Again, it gets to the question of where is too
20	not? 03:24PM	much too much in terms of the soil test P and those 03:26PM
21	MR. McDANIEL: Object to the form.	sort of things. On the short term, there is very
22	MR. GEORGE: Object to the form.	definite benefits. Whether we can keep adding it
23	Q Runoff of phosphorus we're talking about.	and to infinitum, that question is no. I don't
24	MR. McDANIEL: Same objection.	know where that number is.
25	A If you're asking me if you applied chicken 03:24PM	Q The water that we have on this earth is 03:27PM
	179	181

1	finite, is it not?	Q Do you know whether it's accelerated in the
2	A Correct.	IRW?
3	Q And ruining, spoiling that water creates a	A Do not know.
4	significant harm, does it not?	Q And that's out of your area; correct?
5	MR. McDANIEL: Object to the form. 03:27PM	A Correct. 03:29PM
6	MR. TUCKER: It rains every day.	Q You spoke that you knew of transportation of
7	A I can't argue with you in general, no.	poultry litter as far south or as far away as a
8	Q If many towns, many people are reliant on the	hundred miles maybe south of Oklahoma City. Do you
9	Illinois River for a source of water, it's important	know whether or not that particular transport was
10	that water important for that water to remain 03:27PM	subsidized by any government funding? 03:30PM
11	clean, is it not?	A I don't know for a fact, but it's my
12	MR. GEORGE: Object to the form, improper	understanding it was by the 319 grant and the
13	predicate.	integrators put up some money.
14	A Yes, it is, but human beings are part of the	Q All right, and so when we talked about the 612
15	environment, and any action we have is going to have 03:27PM	model area in your article, that was without 03:30PM
16	some impact on the water.	subsidies, was it not?
17	Q And you live here in Fayetteville; correct?	A Yes.
18	A Correct.	Q So when you talk about the economic value, you
19	Q Fayetteville doesn't rely on the Illinois	in your articles were talking about what it was in
20	River for its water supply, does it? 03:28PM	an open marketplace without subsidy; correct? 03:30PM
21	A No.	A Yes. I'd have to say from the sounds of it,
22	Q Have you undergone a study, sir, to determine	we have one of the best hauling industries in the
23	the volume of cattle manure versus the volume of	state, in the United States.
24	poultry manure that's in the Illinois River	Q Who is we?
25	watershed? 03:28PM	A The Arkansas I forget who is the term 03:30PM
	182	184
1	A No.	but Sheri Herron runs a hauling operation.
2	Q When you were asked about microbial variables,	Apparently she is having trouble getting litter.
3	your response was you were guessing; is that true?	Q When you were asked whether a phosphorus index
4	A I'm not an expert on microbes, sorry.	was state of the art and I objected to that term,
5	Q So whatever you opined with regard to when you 03:28PM	let me ask you this so I'm clear: Regardless, if 03:31PM
6	said I'm guessing, that's exactly what it was;	we're relying on a phosphorus index, it's going to
7	correct?	continue to allow runoff of phosphorus to continue
8	A Yes. Sorry, excuse me.	to the water body; correct?
9	Q And when they talk about I think in the	A Correct.
10	questions and in that article they're talking about 03:28PM	MR. McDANIEL: Object to the form. 03:31PM
11	that the impairment designation might occur at a	Q You were asked whether or not you knew growers
12	time where swimming wouldn't normally occur,	to be good stewards of the land. Have you ever
13	nonetheless that water is still impaired if you were	inquired as to whether or not any growers have over
14	to swim in it; is that correct?	applied poultry manure based upon soil test
15	A I can imagine it would be, yes. 03:29PM	phosphorus? 03:32PM
16	Q Do you know how long it stays impaired after	A Well, I'm sure I don't have to inquire of
17	it's had a high flow event, or that's out of your	that. I'm sure that that occurs because they have
18	area?	nutrient management plans that allow them to do
19 20	A I don't know. I'm going to have to have some more water. 03:29PM	that. Q And do you consider that to be a good steward 03:32PM
21		Q And do you consider that to be a good steward 03:32PM of the land?
22	Q We can take a break if you want. A No. I'm fine.	A Yes.
44		A 105.
23		O Why?
23 24	Q Do you know whether or not eutrophication is	Q Why? A Well I think like we said we think that
24	Q Do you know whether or not eutrophication is occurring in the IRW?	A Well, I think like we said, we think that
	Q Do you know whether or not eutrophication is	

reduces the risk of phosphorus loss.	Q Do poultry growers apply over a period of
Q And prior to that index, they were relying on	seven years?
soil tests; correct?	A They wouldn't have to do that now because of
A No.	their levels are already there.
Q In Arkansas they weren't relying on anything, 03:32PM	Q What about what do you mean by levels are 03:35PM
were they?	already there?
A Nor anywhere else.	A Well, I mean in most cases they're at a medium
Q Well, Oklahoma since 1998 has had regulations.	to optimum range of soil test P or at least
Arkansas only recently did in 2007; correct?	certainly in the fields close to the house are.
A I don't know the dates, but it's been general 03:32PM	Q And that's as a result of various studies 03:35PM
that the even NRCS until the late '90's allowed	you've done?
land application of manure based on N.	A No. It's just I've done some in Wisconsin
Q Would you agree that being a good steward	that indicate that.
would encompass being educated about the effects of	Q That would indicate that they don't go very
your using poultry waste on your property? 03:33PM	far when they apply the poultry waste out of the 03:35PM
A Sure.	barn; is that a fair representation?
Q And if you knew that several growers don't	A I think that's been a practice in the past and
educate themselves as to this, are they still	the phosphorus index is designed to move that manure
considered good stewards?	over a more even distribution.
MR. McDANIEL: Object to the form. 03:33PM	Q You made a statement earlier that we have good 03:36PM
A I guess that's their choice if they choose not	water quality here. Where is here?
to.	A Northwest Arkansas.
Q If one were to fudge a little on their soil	Q Okay, and what is the basis for that?
test samples, is that considered someone who would	A Well, just it's a subjective basis to some
be a good steward? 03:33PM	degree from DEQ's reports that extraordinary 03:36PM
186	188
MR. McDANIEL: Object to the form.	resources at Kings River, you know, beautiful
MR. GEORGE: Object to the form, improper	fishing, canoeing the river, those sorts of thing.
predicate.	Q In that study do you know what kind of
A The question of soil test is not an issue with	A It's not a study. It's subjective.
the index. 03:33PM	Q Subjection. Did that subjective report 03:37PM
Q If it's required to have a soil test before	mention the volume of poultry waste application in
you land apply poultry waste and you fudge on that	that same watershed?
taking of that soil test or you don't take it as	A No.
recommended, are you considering that person still a	Q Did it take it into consideration in making
good steward? 03:34PM	that determination? 03:37PM
MR. GEORGE: Same objection.	A No.
A So you're saying they're cheating on the soil	Q And do you know whether or not the poultry
test?	population in that area of that watershed is
Q Yeah. Let's say somebody takes one sample	comparable to the Illinois River watershed?
from every field, several fields, mixes those 03:34PM	A Don't know. 03:37PM
together and turns that in as a sample for each	Q Would you characterize the level of phosphorus
field. Is that considered a good soil sample?	in the Illinois River watershed as low, medium or
A That's bad for human it's not only bad for	high?
humans as a producer but potentially bad for the	MR. McDANIEL: Object to the form.
environment. 03:34PM	MR. GEORGE: Object to the form. 03:37PM
Q When Mr. Tucker was asking you some questions	A I don't know. I wish we knew that. I wish we
about binding and agronomic rates, and you made a	had a way of deciding, of determining what the
about binding and agronomic rates, and you made a	l
statement that you would normally would want to	levels are.
	Q And the soil test data bank that we talked
statement that you would normally would want to	

1	doesn't give you an indication?	A Yes.	
2	MR. GEORGE: Object to the form.	Q All right. Well, let's talk about cattle.	
3	A I don't really know. Nate is the gentleman	Cattle eat these grasses we've been talking about	
4	that would be able to answer that question.	and cattle will retain some amount of phosphorus	
5	Q All right. 03:38PM	within their tissue; is that a true statement? 03:40PM	
6	MR. GARREN: I don't have any other	A True.	
7	questions.	MR. GARREN: Object to the form.	
8	RECROSS EXAMINATION	Q Do cattle also excrete phosphorus?	
9	BY MR. McDANIEL:	A Yes.	
10	Q Dr. Daniels, that little bit of testimony in 03:38PM	Q And is what is the form of that phosphorus 03:40PM	
11	response to those questions by Mr. Garren has	generally speaking?	
12	prompted me to ask you a couple more questions.	A It would be very similar, would be either in	
13	Pasture grasses, Bermuda or fescue, are those the	the soluble form or in organic insoluble form.	
14	predominant forage grasses in northwest Arkansas	Q And where is this may be the easiest	
15	A Yes. 03:38PM	question all day. Where do cattle usually deposit 03:41PM	
16	Q and eastern Oklahoma? I assume within the	their manure?	
17	body of the leaves of grass there will be a form of	A In a field.	
18	phosphorus or phosphate; is that true?	MR. GARREN: Object to the form.	
19	A Correct.	Q In a field or in a water body of some type if	
20	Q Is that phosphate that's in that grass, is 03:38PM	they're loafing in the water? 03:41PM	
21	that generally something that presents any risk of	A Yes.	
22	harm to the environment?	Q Do cattle convert the form of phosphorus by	
23	A Well, it wouldn't the environment wouldn't	virtue of their biological activity; in other words,	
24	distinguish between phosphorus from the forage	do they take phosphorus that is in one form in the	
25	decomposition and chicken litter or commercial 03:39PM	grasses and by digesting it and then depositing it 03:41PM	
	190	192	
1	fertilizer, and it would be the same.	on the surface, do they change the phosphorus in any	
2	Q Is that form of phosphorus generally viewed as	regard in respect to how that phosphorus may be	
3	being soluble or insoluble?	relocated off of that field?	
4	A While it's in the plant itself, it is	MR. GARREN: Object to form.	
5 6	insoluble. As decomposition occurs, it would become 03:39PM	A No, but they are a ruminant, and they can 03:42PM	
7	soluble.	digest more of the organic phosphorus in the grain than monogastric cows.	
8	Q With regard to what creates the greater environmental concern, is soluble phosphorus the	Q All right. I need to let him change his tape.	
9	greater concern rather than the insoluble fractions?	A And I need to go to the bathroom.	
10	MR. GARREN: Object to the form. 03:39PM	VIDEOGRAPHER: We are off the Record. The 03:42PM	
11	A I think the soluble is of concern because it	time is 3:42 p.m.	
12	has potential immediate effects. Long-term total P	(Following a short recess at 3:42 p.m.,	
13	is what the limnologists use.	proceedings continued on the Record at 3:47 p.m.)	
14	Q The insoluble fractions of phosphorus, do they	VIDEOGRAPHER: We are back on the Record.	
15	actually have to be physically relocated off of a 03:39PM	The time is 3:48 p.m. 03:48PM	
16	field in order to potentially reach a water	Q Dr. Daniels, what I'm attempting to do is to	
17	resource?	ask you to help me put this in terms understandable	
18	A Yes.	to a lay person. If surface water flows across	
19	Q By erosion or some other physical force?	blades of fescue grass, will that pick up phosphorus	
20	A Yes. 03:40PM	from the grass and transport it off the field? 03:48PM	
21	Q Is that different from how soluble P may move	A A negligible amount.	
22	from a field surface?	Q If surface water flows across cow manure on	
23	A Both would be transported in the water.	the surface of the ground, is there a potential that	
24	Q Is soluble P more easily transported from the	it's going to pick up phosphorus and transport it	
25	surface of the field than insoluble P? 03:40PM	off the field? 03:48PM	
	191	193	
	±/±	1/5	

A Yes.		MR. McDANIEL: That's all my questions.		
Q Then by cattle consuming grass, are they	Then by cattle consuming grass, are they		Thank you.	
converting the phosphorus in the grass into a form		MR. GARREN: Dr. Daniel, you have the right		
that has a greater potential for causing harm to		to read this deposition and make corrections to it		
water resources? 03:49PM		if you feel they are necessary and you have to	03:51PM	
A Yes.		return it within 30 days to the court reporter with		
Q Thank you. There was a question asked by Mr.		the errata sheet. You also have the right to waive		
Garren and the he asked you that in the case of a		that reading and signing of the deposition if you		
phosphorus index, that even if a phosphorus index is		choose, but you are required by law to state which		
being utilized on a land application site, there	3:49PM	of those you wish to do on the Record.	03:51PM	
remains a potential for runoff. Is that your		THE WITNESS: What would you recommend?		
opinion?		MR. GARREN: I can't make that		
A Yes.		recommendation.		
Q And in my prior questioning, I tried to draw a		MR. McDANIEL: I can tell you that I would		
distinction in your testimony between edge of field	03:49PM	recommend and go ahead and accept a copy of it and	03:52PM	
detectable runoff and runoff that actually reaches		read it. You can		
some water body. Do you recall that testimony?		THE WITNESS: Eight hours of it, okay. All		
A Yes.		right. I'll do it.		
Q Now, Mr. Garren asked you with regard to the		VIDEOGRAPHER: This concludes the		
phosphorus index that it will even using a 0.3	3:49PM	deposition of Dr. Tommy Daniel. We're now off the	03:52PM	
phosphorus index, will result in runoff to a water		Record. The time is 3:52 p.m.		
body was his question, and what is your answer to		(Whereupon, the deposition was		
that question?		concluded at 3:52 p.m.)		
A My answer to that question is that it will				
result in runoff from that field that the index has 03	3:50PM			
194		196		
runoff. Q All right. So it will be runoff that could be detected on an edge of a field basis? A Correct. 03:50PM Q You're not offering an opinion that a phosphorus index results in runoff to a water body, are you?		I, Tommy Daniel, PhD, do hereby contract that the foregoing deposition was presented Lisa A. Steinmeyer as a true and correct transfer the proceedings in the above styled and not cause, and I now sign the same as true and compared to the witness my hand this	to me by ascript umbered correct.	
A No.				
	3:50PM			
nutrient management laws, were the conservation		TOMMY DANIEL, PhD		
offices in Arkansas writing nutrient management		TOWNIT DANIEL, PID		
plans for poultry growers using a phosphorus-based				
criteria?	02.510\4			
·	03:51PM			
predicate.		SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO b		
A I am not sure about that. I don't know how		day of	_, 2007.	
far you want to go back, but in Washington County I think they were using it as a rule of thumb, and in				
Washington and Benton they were using a cut-off				
level. I'm not sure about that.	03-51DM			
ievei. Tiii iiot suie about uiat.	03:51PM	Notary Public		
O What is referred to as the Arlaneas absorberre	03:51PM	Notary Public		
Q What is referred to as the Arkansas phosphorus index when was that first used sir?	03:51PM	Notary Public My Commission Expires:		
index, when was that first used, sir?	03:51PM			
index, when was that first used, sir? A Probably 2003, 2002, something like that,				
index, when was that first used, sir? A Probably 2003, 2002, something like that,	03:51PM 03:51PM			

200

A

ability 70:7 123:17 124:11 175:13 **able** 6:8 38:14 58:14 80:2 133:19 150:6 177:13 190:4 absolutely 60:18 157:6 176:13 **absorb** 176:22 177:11 absorbed 111:18 **absorption** 34:18 104:5,8 abstract 117:15 125:14 154:10,13 162:24 academia 40:12 Academy 8:22 accelerate 84:12 85:22 164:7 accelerated 68:12 87:8,16 88:1,6 181:8 184:1 accelerating 84:22 94:7 accept 130:3 196:15 acceptable 131:8 145:11 acceptance 144:23 accepted 102:4,20 145:1 access 155:7 account 140:21,24 accounted 131:14 141:6 accumulation 126:9 accurate 124:12 132:19 acid 25:1 56:24 57:10 149:24 acknowledgments 94:12 acquaint 174:9 **acre** 73:8,13 74:13 78:12,23 79:3 83:18 86:4,5 99:16 100:12 101:11 102:10 106:12 108:13 145:16 152:18,19 176:9,10 acres 99:13 **acronym** 100:6 Act 83:9 162:4 action 182:15 198:21 activity 84:21 192:23 actual 23:8 34:8 35:15 38:5 57:19 99:18 122:12 140:17 158:4 164:2

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